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Poetry.

AN EAST END BOOKIE.

They tikes me for a Dook, dahn in the Dials,
'Cos I flash a bit o' rhino nah and then,
An' they think that I've no troubles an' no trials,
'Cos I know the w'y ter charff mi fellermen.
They think a bookie's life is one of pleasure,
'Cos 'e gen'ly 'as a smile upon 'is fice,
An' when mi bloomin' tailor tikes mi measure,
It's "We'll send 'em to the Carstle for your Grice."

The perfesshun of a bookie's one that's smaht,
He must pile the gilt upon 'is gingerbread,
He must 'ave a' answer ready, sweet or tart,
He must mike the crahd believe that he's well-bred;
He must mike folks think 'is duds are allus noo,
He must wear a high clarss, knowin', corsey look,
An' if 'e does, I gives this snip ter you—
It's ten ter one he'll fill 'is bloomin' book.

I tikes a humble tanner or a bob,
An' mi odds are allus 'arf the pyper price;
But I'm never in at any put-up job,
An' I've never done a welsh or squared a ryce.
The motto what I works upon is this—
Treat ev'ry man as you think 'e'd treat you;
It's ain't exactly child-like, but it's biz,
An' it's 'elped ter bring me more than one deal through.

I like ter drop acrost them knowin' blokes,
Who sez they've 'ad their tip "strite from the stible,"
They're often green, an' ready for a 'oax,
An', o' course, I 'caxes 'em, if I am able
But, like a East-End bookie all-in-all,
An' compare 'im wiv the rest o' human creatures,
Then you'll find the odds agin 'im hain't so tall—
That is, if you'll not judge 'im by 'is features.
—Geoffrey Penworth, in London Sketch.

THE OLD DRESS.

What shall we do with the poor old dress,
Fit to be cast aside
Long ere out of life's storm and stress
Its busy owner died?

Not worth remaking, and room is scarce,
And to leave it hung in its place
Means sudden pangs of a scarce-healed woe
And a lost beloved face.

Yet that dress was shabby that close beside
Another of silk might hang,
And it brushed its neighbor nestling there
With never a grudging pang.

For the heart that beat in the shabby gown
Loved the heart in the silken dress,
And left it a lesson of life-long love
And patient unselfishness.

O silent witness of mother-love
Till the warm heart fell asleep!
Good enough for the mother's wear—
Then good enough to keep!

Fold it away with reverent hands
And quiet and loving tears,
Then pray for the heart in the silken dress
Through the motherless coming years!
—Harper's Bazar.

HIS FINISH.

He bought two gaudy, scarlet coats,
Brass-buttoned, with green collars;
His kerbockers made the bill
Close to $100.

The Golf Club that he joined was large,
Established well and thrifty,
And for his fee, in good, hard cash,
He next put up a 50.

His brassy, cleeks, and putter fine,
The club with which to drive,
The bag, the balls, and other sticks
Cost nearly 25.

With shoes, broad-soled, with hobnails filled,
He next his feet bedecks;
For them he gave up in exchange
A crisp, new, green backed X.

For sundries, like a code of rules,
White paint, a rubber tee,
And books to tell him how to play,
He dropped at least a V.

At last he started out one day,
And as he hit the fence—
"Gee!" some one heard the caddie say,
"He plays like 30 cents."
—Life.

Miscellany.

PRICE OF HER HAND.

Miss May Goelet, says London, has put a price upon her heart and hand. Neither wealth nor high estate may win her, but only the insignia of bravery in battle—the glory of Mars. The modern knight who has set out to strive for the prize and emulate the brazen-voiced god of mythology is the Viscount Crichton. Just before he sailed for the Transvaal last Saturday he called on Miss Goelet to say good-bye. What else he said can only be surmised from what she said to him at the very last, when she placed her hand in parting in his. It was this: "Come back with the Victoria Cross, and I am yours." The handsome young soldier's face flushed with high resolve, and for an instant he held up his hand. "I

MISS MAY GOELET.

swear it," he said. The viscount is playing for high stakes. Not every man can win the Victoria Cross. It is the queen's badge of great distinction for martial service. But the viscount is in the Guards and people say he is brave. Miss Goelet is the only daughter of the late Ogden Goelet, who died on his yacht in Cowes, in 1897. Her mother is a daughter of Mrs. R. T. Wilson. She is twenty, a fair-haired, delicate slip of a girl, most of whose life has been spent abroad. She has sweet and winning ways, and is a social favorite. At various times she has been reported engaged to Prince Francis, of Teck, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Dukes of Roxburghe and Manchester, and Capt. Oswald Ames, the Adonis of England. Miss Goelet will in five years inherit $20,000,000 from her father's estate. Now she has the income of $5,000,000.

Crushed Again.

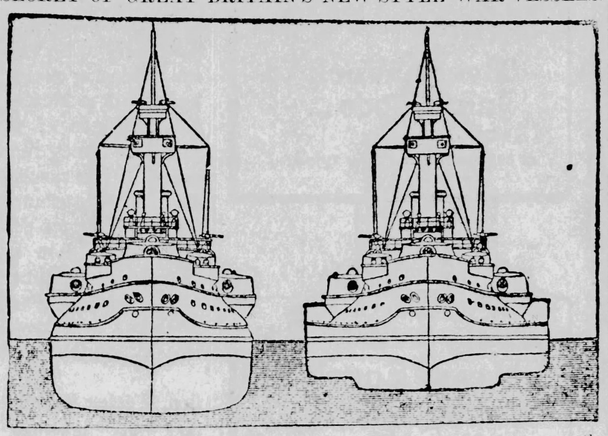
Softleigh—I—aw—am weally getting to be—aw—quite a poet, doncher know.

Miss Cutting—Indeed!

Softleigh—Yaws; I have a little book on which I—aw—write down me thoughts in whene evahy night before wetiring.

Miss Cutting—It will be a volume of blank verse when finished, I suppose.—Chicago News.

SECRET OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW STYLE WAR VESSELS.



From the best information obtainable it is asserted that the light-draught feature of the new British ships has been secured by incorporating the prominent ideas which prevailed in the Russian yacht Lividia.

The Lividia was built in Scotland for the imperial Russian household. As the prince, who was most directly interested in that craft, was easily rendered seasick, it was ordered that the Lividia should be built so as to possess the maximum degree of steadiness. Everything was sacrificed to comfort.

The principal dimensions of the Lividia were: Length, 190 feet; beam,, 120 feet, and extreme draught, about 12 feet. The hull proper resembled an oval. Around this oval was built a cofferdam, which was secured to the interior hull. After the cofferdam had been placed the whole was inclosed with sheathing.

The sides of the Lividia rose to a height of twenty feet above the water. On the upper deck was built a superstructure in salient form. Powerful engines were fitted, and despite the oval shape of the hull the under-water lines had been so well laid off that a speed of fifteen knots per hour was actually obtained.

The light draught of the Lividia was assured by the great beam of the craft, supported by the additional flotation power of the cofferdam. This cofferdam was divided into longitudinal and athwartship compartments, and had a width at the widest part of fifteen feet.

No stores, weights of any kind were carried in the cofferdam. The outside shell, as it might be termed, served wholly to break the force of the waves and to lighten and steady the ship. Even with the cofferdam pierced and with every cell filled with water, the draught of the Lividia is increased only twenty-two inches, while at the same time the ship as rendered steadier.

The Lividia encountered a terrible storm in the Bay of Biscay while en route from Brest to Ferrol. The steadiness of the ship was remarkable. The greatest angle of roll recorded was four degrees, and the greatest angle of pitch five degrees. This is trifling when compared with the thirty degrees angle roll each way from the vertical which has frequently been recorded on naval ships. During the blockade of Havana it was a common sight to see the small gun vessels during the prevalence of a fresh trade blow rolling, many of them, from twenty to thirty degrees each way from the vertical.

In point of steadiness, and seaworthiness the Lividia demonstrated that she was a remarkable craft. The experience gained in the Bay of Biscay storm taught the value of the cofferdam arrangement, while additional ideas were gleaned as to the best method for securing to the hull proper the outside protection.

In the new British battleship the designs, it is said, first call for a hull proper with very pronounced sloping sides. Around this hull will be placed a cofferdam construction, reaching from well below the water to the level of the main deck.

The cofferdam is expected to serve the same as would pontoons if lashed alongside. When a vessel's draught is too great to permit of her crossing a bar or shallow spot common recourse is to lash pontoons alongside filled with water. When firmly secured the pontoons are pumped out and the additional flotation power causes the vessel to rise in the water.

A vessel's draught is lessened when the beam is increased. In their new design the British architects have built a vessel proper according to standard rules, though with perhaps more slope to the sides than would be the case were no outside hull provided. The steadiness of the ship has been increased by building a jog in the underwater hull on each side, which serves the same purpose as bilge keels. A bilge keel, it should be known, acts as a steadying power much the same as a balance pole does for the tight rope walker.

In adopting the "break-in-the-hull" feature the English designers have appropriated an essentially American idea. It was Ericsson, the inventor of the Monitor, who originally incorporated a projecting overhang to a hull in order to secure greater righting qualities. In the ill-fated British warship Captain the English designers attempted a low freeboard vessel without an overhang, and with the result that the ship foundered at sea. Where there is no overhand stability is secured by building high sides.

A high-sided ship, which is further made steady by reason of bilge keels, possesses the advantage of carrying her battery well above an ordinary sea. In a low freeboard vessel of quick movement it might often happen that the guns could not be worked in even a sea of moderate height.

Additional data regarding the new British battleships give the length of each craft as 425 feet, beam 85 feet and draught 22 feet. The displacement will be about 13,000 tons. The engines, it is said, will develop about 18,000 horse power, and it is expected that the speed will approach closely to 19 knots.

The reported horse-power development planned for the new British ships is a great advance on the power generally planned for battleships. The engines of the new Maine are calculated to develop 16,000 horse power more than the engines of the Indiana, Massachusetts and Oregon type of ships.

In the case of the Lividia the outer cel compartment was made of comparatively light material. It was intended to take up the vibratory effects of each wave shock, while at the same time adding to the flotation qualities of the ship.

The cofferdam arrangement of the new British ships, it is understood, will be constructed with special reference to strength. The armor will be placed on the outer skin, and this when backed at the water line vicinity with corn pith serves to close any opening occasioned by the entrance of a shot. This is effected through the medium of the expansive properties of the corn pith matter when brought in contact with water.

The first of the new British battle ships will be laid down in about four weeks' time. The prototype of the class is expected to be finished in one year hence.

WILL WATCH THE SOUTH AFRIGAN WAR.

Brigadier General Samuel S. Sumner is colonel of the Sixth Cavalry, and United States military attache at London. He is ordered to South Africa to observe the progress of the war in the Transvaal. Three other officers will accompany Colonel Sumner.

In at Last.

"So," said Mr. Packington, "this is the list of the people you intend to invite to your reception, is it?"

"Yes," his wife replied, "and I wish you'd look over it and see if it's all right. If there are the names of any people in it who have lost their money, just check them off, so I can omit them."

"Ah, um-m! What's this? Why, here is the name of Mrs. John Guzzleton. You don't mean to invite her to my house?"

"Of course, dear; haven't you heard? They're in society now. Mr. Guzzleton has sold his saloon and gone into the wholesale liquor business."—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Mean Insinuation.

"Yes, I'm only 26. Ask Dr. Pellets my age if you don't believe me."

"Is he the oldest inhabitant?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Bachelor's Idea.

Jeweler—This style of mirror is the prettiest produced this year. Look at the beautiful ornamentation on the silver back.

Customer—Who expects a woman ever to look at the back of a mirror?—The Jewelers' Weekly.

Heavy Literature.

"They say that Dewey takes great delight in the heaviest kind of literature."

"Indeed?"

"Yes. That scrapbook of his weighs 50 pounds."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Mixed.

"George, do you believe in predestination?"

"Ed! I dunno as I do. I saw one o' them six-day races in New York, and it seemed to me kind o' brutal."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

FUNSTON'S SWORD.

A Beautiful Gift From the People of Kansas.

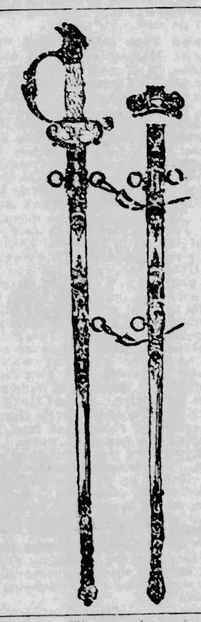
When Gen. Frederick Funston arrives in Topeka, he will be given a sword bought with contributions from nearly 3,000 different people of Kansas. The cost of the sword, which has been made by Tiffany & Co., is $1,000.

On May 7, the day after Funston was made brigadier general, the fund was started by the Topeka Capital. A month and a half later it was closed at $1,000, although considerable money came in late, and was returned to the donors. A committee, consisting of Gen. J. K. Hudson, Col. O. H. Coulter, department commander of the G. A. R., and Col. S. M. Fox, adjutant general, selected the design for the sword from designs submitted by ten different manufacturers.

The sword will be presented to Gen. Funston by Governor Stanley immediately following the banquet to be given to the Twentieth regiment on its arrival in Topeka.

The sword is an example of the highest quality of workmanship which it is possible to obtain. In this particular, and in beauty of design, Gen. Funston will possess a sword second to none that has been presented to American heroes.

The pommel is encircled by a wreath of oak leaves and surmounted by an American eagle in full relief. The grip is of sterling silver, chased to simulate the scales of the coat of mail of the goddess Minerva. The guard is formed of a female figure, in full relief, bearing a wreath of laurel and a torch. On the broad portion of the guard, on the back, is the seal of the state of Kansas, and on the front the monogram F. F., made



of diamonds. The guard terminates in a sunflower, the center of which is a carved topaz.

The scabbard is of sterling silver, ornamented with three bands, to which are attached the belt trappings, which are chased to represent the fruits and plants of the Philippines. Upon these bands also are inscribed the names of the battles, "Caloocan," "Polo," "Marilao," "Guiguinta," "Malolos," "Baghag," "Calumpit," "Apalit," "San Tomas," San Fernando," and two miniature tropical scenes. On the upper band of ornament is the badge of the Eighth army corps on one side and the Roman fasces on the opposite side. The lower band, forming the toe of the scabbard, is ornamented with a monogram of the letters U. S.

The blade is of the finest steel, made in accordance with the United States army regulations in every respect. On one side of it is etched and gilded the presentation inscription: "Presented to Brigadier General Funston by the People of Kansas."

With the exception of the blade, every particle of metal in the sword is of fine sterling silver, while all the ornaments on pommel, scabbard, guard and belt, mountings, etc., are heavily gold plated. The belt and sword knot are of the finest material and in strict accordance with army regulations. The monogram on the guard is of diamonds, and the whole is executed in the highest class of workmanship. A handsome case, lined with chamois, and with silver name plate completes the very handsome testimonial to the distinguished Kansas soldier.

STRUGGLING YOUNG AUTHOR

Something in His Experience Which Inspires Him With More Hope.

"On a number of occasions," said the struggling young author to the New York Sun, "I have received with manuscripts returned pleasant, kindly letters; but on one occasion only have I received with a returned manuscript, any critical comment. Those who have had experience in sending manuscripts to publishers and receiving them back, will bring to mind two sentences that are more or less familiar in the printed letters of declination. In one of these it is set forth that the return of the manuscript by no means implies a lack of merit in it, but only that they have got their cold storage house filled clean up to the cupola with just that kind of matter, and yours is returned because they don't want to hold it years before publication. The other familiar sentence is that in which the publisher says he can not undertake to express any opinion concerning manuscripts returned.

"But I have lately received, with such a manuscript, a note of comment, this being written in a memorandum of two lines, containing altogether about eight words, upon one of the regulation return blanks. Short as it was, this comment, I am bound to state, was comprehensive. In three words it acknowledged a good feature which the manuscript possessed; in three more it set forth wherein the matter was lacking. It was an accurate and a sage comment, and it said no; but I see in it, nevertheless, even more reason for hope than I found in the friendly letters. The letters indicated a kindly feeling for the writer; the criticism an interest in the matter. This begins to look like business, and I am waiting with confidence, perfectly serene, for them to open the door, and say, 'Come in.'"

Shamrock Color.

"Tell me," said Larry, "what th' Unoited States hos iver done fer th' Oirish?"

"A good dale," spoke up Danny; "she's had her paper money made grane on wan soide."—Chicago News.

FOUND IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BY Gen. Chas. King.

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CHAPTER XV.

Manila at last! Queen city of the Archipelago, and Manila again besieged! The loveliest of the winter months was come. The Luneta and the Paseo de Santa Lucia, close to the sparkling waters, were gay every evening with the music of the regimental bands and thronged with the carriages of old-time residents and their new and not too welcome visitors. Spanish dames and damsels, invisible at other hours, drove or strolled along the roadway to enjoy the cool breezes that swept in from the beautiful bay and wistful peeps at the dainty toilets of the American belles now arriving by every boat from Hong Kong. All the Castilian disdain they might look and possibly feel toward the soldiery of Uncle Sam gave place to liveliest interest and curiosity when the wives and daughters of his soldiers appeared upon the scene; and there was one carriage about which, whenever it stopped, a little swarm of officers gathered and toward which at any time all eyes were directed—that of the White Sisters. Within the old walled city and in the crowded districts of Binondo, Quiapo and San Miguel north of the Pasig, and again in Paco and Ermita to the south, strong regiments were stationed in readiness to suppress the first sign of the outbreak so connidently predicted by the bureau of military intelligence. In a great semicircle of over twenty miles, girdling the city north, east and south, the outposts and sentries of the two divisions kept watchful eyes upon the insurgent forces surrounding them. Aguinaldo and his cabinet at Malolos to the north, had all but declared war upon the obstinate possessors of the city, and had utterly forbidden their leaving the lines of Manila and seeking to penetrate those broader fields and roads and villages. Still hugging to its breast the delusion that a semi-Malaysian race could be appeased by a show of philanthropy, the government at Washington decreed that, despite their throwing up earthworks against and training guns on the American positions, the enemy should be treated as though they never could or would be hostile, and the privileges denied by them to American troops were by the American troops accorded to them. Coming and going at will through our lines, they studied our force, our arms, equipment, numbers, supplies, methods; and long before the Christmas bells had clanged their greeting to that universal feast day, and the boom of cannon ushered in the new year, all doubt of the hostile sentiments of the insurgent leaders had vanished. Already there had been ominous clashes at the front; and with every day the demeanor of the Philippine officers and men became more and more insolent and defiant. Ceaseless vigilance and self-control were enjoined upon the soldiers of the United States, nearly all stalwart volunteers from the far west, and while officers of the staff and of the half-dozen regiments quartered within the city were privileged each day to stroll or drive upon the Luneta, there were others that never knew an hour away from the line of the outposts and their supports. Such was the case with Stewart's regiment far out toward the water works at the east. Such was the case with the Primeval Dudes on the other side of the Pasig, lining the banks of the crooked estuary that formed the Rubicon we were forbidden to cross. Such was the case with Canker and the —teenth in the dense bamboo thicket to the south, and so it happened that at first Armstrong and Billy Gray saw nothing of each other, and but little of the White Sisters, probably a fortunate thing for all.

Ever since that memorable night on the Queen of the Fleet, Gray had studiously avoided his whilom friend and counselor, while the latter's equally studious avoidance of Mrs. Garrison had become observed throughout the ship. The dominion and power of that little lady had been of brief duration, as was to be expected in the case of a woman who had secured for her undivided use the best, the ariest and by far the largest room on the steamer—a cabine de luxe indeed, and that for a week's voyage on an Atlantic liner would have cost a small fortune, while here for a sea sojourn of more than double the time under tropic skies, and while other and worthier women were sweltering three in a stuffy box below, it had cost but a smile. The captain had repented him of his magnanimity before the lights of Honolulu faded out astern. The general began to realize that he had been made a cats'paw of, and, his amour propre being wounded, he had essayed for a day or two majestic dignity of mien that became comical when complicated with the qualms of seasickness. There was even noticeable aversion on the part of some of the officers of the Dudes who, having made the journey from "the Bay" to Honolulu with the women passengers, army wives and Red Cross nurses, naturally became the recipients of the views entertained by these ladies. Quick to see, if slow to seem to see, Mrs. Frank had lost no time in begging one of the young soldier wives to share her big stateroom and broad and comfortable bed, and the lady preferred the heat and discomfort between decks to separation from her friend. Then Mrs. Garrison tendered both the run of her cabin during the day and evening; suggested, indeed, that on hot nights they come and sleep there, one on the bed and one on the couch; and they thanked her, but—never came. She coddled the general with cool champagne cup when he was in the throes of mal de mer, and held him prisoner with her vivacious chatter when he was well enough to care to talk. But, after all her most serious trouble seemed to consist in keeping Billy Gray at respectful distance. He sought her side day after day, to Armstrong's mild amaze, as has been said; and when he could not be with her he was moody, even fierce and ugly-tempered—he whose disposition had been the sunniest in all that gray, shivery, dripping sojourn at the San Francisco camp.

But once fairly settled in Manila, the White Sisters seemed to regain all the old ascendency. Colonel Frost had taken a big, cool, roomy house, surrounded by spacious grounds down in Malate and close to the plashing waters of the bay. Duties kept him early and late at his office in the walled city; but every evening, after the drive and dinner, callers came thronging in, and all Witchie's witcheries were called into play to charm them into blindness and to cover Nita's fitful and nervous moods, now almost painfully apparent. Frost's face was at times a thundercloud, and army circles within the outer circle of Manila saw plainly that all was not harmony betwixt that veteran Benedict and that fragile, fluttering, baby wife. The bloom of Nita's beauty was gone. She looked wan, white, even haggard. She had refused to leave Hongkong or come to Manila until Margaret's arrival, then fled to the shelter of that sisterly wing. Frank Garrison had been occupying a room under the sabe roof with his general, but both general and aide-de-camp were now much afield, and Frank spent far more days and nights along the line of blockhouses than he did at home. The coming of his wife was unannounced and utterly unlooked for. "Did I consult my husband!" she exclaimed in surprise, when asked the question one day by the wife of a veteran field officer. "Mercieful heaven, Mrs. Lenox, there was no time for that except by cable, and at $4 a word. No! If any doubt of what Frank Garrison will say or do exists in my mind I go and do the thing at once, then the doubt is settled. If he approve, well and good; if he doesn't—well, then I've had my fun anyway."

But it made little difference what Frank Garrison might think, say or do when Nita's need came in question. It was for Nita that Margaret Garrison so suddenly quitted the Presidio and hastened to Hawaii. It was for her sake, to be her counsel and protection, the elder sister had braved refusal, difficulties, criticism, even Armstrong's open suspicion and dislike, to take that voyage to a hostile clime. That she braved, too, her husband's displeasure was not a matter of sufficient weight to merit consideration. She was there to help Nita; and until the hapless child were freed from a peril that, ever threatening, seemed sapping her very life, Margaret Garrison meant to stay.

For the letter that came by way of Honolulu had told the sister of increasing jealousy and suspicion on the colonel's part, of his dreadful rage at Yokohama on learning that even there—the very hour of their arrival—when the consul came aboard with a batch of letters in his hand, he had one for Mrs. Frost. She had barely glanced at its contents before she was stricken with a fit of trembling, tore it in half, and tossed the fragments on the swift ebbing tide, then rushed to her stateroom. There she added a postscript to the long letter penned to Margaret on the voyage; and the purser, not her husband, saw it safely started on the Gaelic, leaving for San Francisco via Honolulu that very day. That letter beat the ordinary mail, for the Queen was heading seaward, even as the Gaelic came steaming in the coral-guarded harbor, and a little packet was tossed aboard the new troop ship as she sped away, the missive in it telling Witchie Garrison that the man whose life had been wrecked by her sister's enforced desertion was already in Manila awaiting her coming, and telling her, moreover, that the packet placed in General Drayton's hands contained only her earlier letters. In his wreckless wrath Latrobe had told her that those which bound her to him by the most solemn pledges, those that vowed undying love and devotion were still in his hands, and that she should see him and them when at last she reached Manila.

Three mortal weeks had the sisters been there together, and never once in that time did Nita venture forth except when under the escort of her black-browed husband or the protection of her smiling, witching, yet vigilant Margaret. Never once had their house been approached by any one who bore resemblance to the dreaded lover. All along the Calle Real, where were the quarters of many officers, little guards or regulars were stationed; for black rumors of Filipino uprising came with every few days, and some men's hearts were failing them for fear when they thought of the paucity of their numbers as compared with the thousands of fanatical natives to whom the taking of human life was of less account than the loss of a game chicken, and in whose sight assassination was a virtue when it rid one of a foe. Already many an officer who had weakly yielded to the importunity of a devoted wife was cursing the folly that led him to let her join him. The outbreak was imminent. Any one could see that war was sure to come—even those who strove to banish alarm and reassure an anxious nation. And when the call to arms should sound, duty, honor and law would demand each soldier's instant answer on the battle line, then who was to care for the women! The very servants in each household, it was known, were in most cases regularly enrolled in the insurgent army. The crowded districts in the city, the nipa huts surrounding the wealthy homes in the suburbs swarmed with Filipino soldiery in the garb of peace. Arms and ammunition, both, were stored in the great stone churches. Knives, bolos and pistols were hidden in every house. Through the clergy, in some instances, and foreign residents in others, the statement was set afloat that every American officer's residence was mapped and marked, that the Tagals were told off by name—so many for each house in proportion to the number of American inmates—and day after day, awaiting the signal for their bloody work, these native devotees greeted with servile bows and studied the habits of the officers they were designated to fall upon in their sleep and slay without mercy. Even women and children were not to be spared; and many a top-booted, impassive little Spanish-bred woman, hearing this grewsome story, trembled in her terror. For a time, in dread of this new peril, Nita Frost almost forgot the old; but not so Margaret. She scoffed and scouted the rumor of Filipino outbreak. She laughed at Frost, who all too evidently believed in it, and was in hourly trepidation. He begged that the guard at his quarters might be doubled, and was totally unnerved when told it might even have to be reduced. Not so Mrs. Frank. She made friends with the stalwart sergeant commanding; always had hot coffee and sandwiches ready for the midnight relief; made it a point to learn the name of each successive non-commissioned officer in charge, and had a winsome smile and word for the sentries as she passed. It wasn't Filipino aggression that she feared. The men wondered why she so urgently bid them see that no strangers—American strangers—were allowed within the massive gates. There were tramps, even in Manila, she said. When the sisters drove, their natty little Filipino team flashed through the lanes and streets at top speed, the springy Victoria bounding at their heels to the imminent peril of the cockaded hats of the dusky coach and footman, if not even to the seats of those trim, white-coated, big-buttoned, servitors. The carriage stopped only at certain designated points, and only then when a group of officers stood ready to arms and beginning to look bored, measurably reassured him before he reached his home. Once there, however, the sight of Nita, clinging hysterically to her sister and moaning on her bed was sufficient to determine his first move, which was to wire for his launch to come around and take them off to the fleet. The next was to send and ask for an officer and 20 men from the Cuartel, on receiving which message the major commanding, standing on the dusty roadway in front of his men grinned under his grizzled mustache and said, "Frost's got 'em again. Here, Gray, you go over and tell him to keep his hair on; that it's nothing but a fake alarm." And Gray, glad enough of the chance to go again into the presence of the woman who so fascinated him, sped on his mission. He was in a fury over his recent humiliation in her very sight—he, a commissioned officer, tossed aside like a child and outwitted by this daring intruder in the shape of a private soldier—he and his guard brushed away and derided by a young fellow in some strange regiment—who had easily escaped along the beach to an adjoining inclosure into which he darted and was no more seen. The streets were full of scurrying soldiers, and it was the simplest thing in the world for him to mingle with them and make way to his own command. Of course, Gray well knew who the man must be—Nita's troublesome lover of whom Witchie had told him so much. There was his chance to recover the letters and claim the reward; but man and letters both had escaped his grasp, and when he pulled up, blown and exhausted after fruitless chase, he was brought to his senses by the sight of his own men falling in "for business," and he had to scamper for his sword and join them.

That was a miserable evening. Margaret Garrison was the only member of the household who seemed to have her wits about her and her nerves under control, for Frank, her liege lord, had his duty elsewhere, and not until hours later trotted slowly home. Margaret plainly let Gray understand how he had fallen in her estimation at being so easily tossed aside. A warning finger was laid upon her lip. "Not one word of what has happened while he is here," she muttered; and a nod of her fluffy head toward the perturbed colonel told plainly that the chief of the household really had no place in the family councils. To the sisters that alarm was a blessing in disguise. It was all sufficient to account for Nita's prostration. To the rash and reckless lad, who, claiming to be an orderly with a letter from the colonel, had been passed by the gate guard to the open stairway, it afforded ample cover for escape, when, alarmed by Nita's cry, Gray and the corporal came springing to her aid. To Gray himself it gave only a few minutes' forgetfulness of his trouble, for, smarting under the sting of a woman's only half-hidden disdain, he would have wrestled with almost savage joy some fierce battle with a skilful foe, some scene in which he could compel her respect and admiration. He was still smarting and stung when at last that opportunity came.

Long will Manila remember that night! It followed close upon the heels of warnings that for weeks held every officer and man to his post of duty. Day after day the strain increased. The insurgents, crowding upon our outposts in front of Santa Mesa on the north and of Santa Ana on the south side of the Pasig, had heaped insult and threats upon our silent sentries, compelled by orders to the very last to submit to anything but attack rather than to bring on a fight. "The Americanos are afraid," was the gleeful cry of Aguinaldo's officers, the jeer and taunt of his men. The regulars were soon to come and replace those volunteers, said the vivacious of his cabinet, therefore strike now before the trained and disciplined troops arrive and sweep these big boors into the sea. And on the still, starlit night, sooner perhaps than his confederates within the walls intended, the rebel leader struck, and, long before dawn of the lovely Sunday morn that followed, the fire flashed from forty thousand rifles in big semicircle around Manila, and the long-expected battle was on.

Hours after dawn, hours after the attack began, the fifteenth were in active-tended battle order in the south of Malate confronted the thickets of bamboo that fairly swarmed with insurgents, yet, only for the occasional zip and "whew" of their deadly missiles and the ceaseless crackle of rifle fire, could this be deemed a battle, for with their smokeless powder, and their Indian-like skill in concealment nothing could be seen of their array. Over to the westward on the placid waters of the bay, the huge Monadnock was driving shell after shell into the dense underbrush across the abandoned rice fields and the marshy flats that lined the shore. Over to the east resounding cheers and crashing volleys, punctuated by the sharp report of field guns, told that the comrade brigade was heavily engaged and, apparently, driving the enemy before them. To the right and left their volunteer supports were banging into the brush with their heavy Springfields; and still there seemed no symptoms of weakness along the immediate front, no sign of yielding. If anything the fury of the insurgent volleying increased as the sun climbed higher, and all along the blue-shirted line men grit their teeth and swore as they crouched or lay full length along the roadside, peering through the filmy veil that drifted slowly across their front—the smoke from the Springfields of the volunteers. To lie there longer with the bullets buzzing close overhead or biting deep into the low embankment, sometimes tearing a stinging path through human flesh and bone, was addition to the nerve strain of the hours gone by. To rush headlong across that intervening open space, through deep and muddy pools and stagnant ditch, and hurl themselves upon the lurking enemy in the bamboo copse beyond, had been the ardent longing of the line since daylight came to illumine the field before them. Yet stern orders withheld: Defend, but do not advance, said the general's message; and the whisper went along from man to man: "There is trouble in town behind us, and the chief may need us there."

But, as eight o'clock passed with no word of uprising in the rear, and the cheering over toward Santa Ana grew loud and louder, the nerve strain upon the —teenth became well-nigh intolerable. "For God's sake, can't we be doing something instead of lying here firing into a hornet's nest?" was the murmur that arose in more than one company along the impatient line; and the gruff voices of veteran sergeants could be heard ordering silence, while, moving up and down behind their men, the line officers cautioned against waste of ammunition and needless exposure. "Lie flat, boys. Keep down!" were the words. "We won't have to stand this forever. You'll soon get your chance."

And presently it came. The cheering that had died away far over to the left beyond the wooded knolls that surrounded Singalon and Block House 12, was suddenly taken up nearer at hand. Then crashing volleys sounded along the narrow roadway to the east, and a bugle rang out shrill and clear above the noise of battle; and then closer still, though unseen in the gloom of the dense thicket in which they lay, the men of the second battalion, strung along a Filipino trail that led away to the rice fields, swung their big straw hats and cheered for joy. A young officer, his eyes flashing, his face flushed with excitement, came bounding out from the grove at the left of the crouching line and made straight to where the veteran battalion commander knelt in rear of his center. It was Billy Gray, adjutant of the —th battalion acting that day as adjutant to the reg-

mental commander. The bullets whistled by his head as he darted springily along; and in their joy at sight of him even old hands forgot the reserve of the regular service and some man shouted: "Now we're off!" and the popular query: "What's the matter with Lieutenant Gray?"

At any other time, under any other circumstances both questioner and respondents who gleefully shouted "He's all right," would have been promptly and sternly suppressed. But the senior captain at their head well knew the excitement tingling in the nerves of that long-suffering line, and only smiled and nodded sympathy. He saw, too, that Gray was quivering with pent-up feeling, as the boy halted short, saluted, and, striving to steady his eager voice, said:

"Captain, the colonel directs that you open sharp fire on the woods in your front and occupy the enemy there. He is about to charge with the Third battalion and drive them out of the trenches we've located yonder;" and Billy pointed eagerly to the left front—the southeast.

The captain's grizzled face took on a look of keen disappointment. "You mean we've got to stay here, and see you fellows go in?"

"Only for a few minutes, sir. The colonel says that for you to charge before he's got onto their flank would cost too many men. You'll get the word as soon as he's got the works."

"Well said, Billy boy! That sounds almost epigrammatic. Hullo! You hit? Stoop down here, man. Don't try to get perforated."

"My hat only," was the answer, as the boy stooped quickly to hide the irrepressible twitching about the muscles of his lip. A Remington had ripped from side to side, tearing a way through the curly hair at the top of his head and almost scoring the scalp. To save his soul he could not quite suppress the trembling of his knees; but, steadying himself by great effort, he continued: "The colonel says to commence firing by volley the moment our bugles sound the charge. Now I must get back."

"All right, youngster. Tell the colonel I savey, and we'll do our level best—only, let us into it as quick as you can."

But Gray heard only the first part of the sentence. He was panting when he reached his placid, gray-mustached chief, and could only gasp out: "The captain understands, sir." And then the regimental commander simply turned to the battalion leader, standing silent at his left in a little clump of timber—another veteran captain grown gray as himself in long, long years of service:

"Now's our time, old man! Pitch in! Gray, we'll go with him."

All along the line from right to left there ran the cross-country road connecting the broader highway, from Malate to San Rafael and Paranque on the west, and from West Paco by way of Singalon to Pasay. In front of the right wing all was swamp, morass or rice fields. In front of the left wing all was close, dense bamboa and jungle, save where the broad, straight roadway led on past Block House 13, or the narrower cart track stretched southward, overarched in places by spreading branches, and commanded at its narrowest path by the swarm of dusky fighters in Block House 14. A year before the blue-shirts stormed these forest strongholds from the south, and took them from the troops of Spain. Now they were compelled to turn and storm them from the north; for, just as Stanley Armstrong said, in San Francisco, the Filipinos had turned upon their ally and would-be friend. Aguinaldo had bearded Uncle Sam.

And while the volunteers and regulars to the right could only remain in support, it fell to the lot of the left wing of this brave brigade to assault in almost impenetrable position an enemy armed with magazine rifles or breech loaders, and entirely at home. The bugles rang the signal; the officers in silence took their stations, and, stepping into the narrow pathways through the jungle, crouching along the roadways or crashing through the stiff bamboo the blue-shirts drove ahead. Two, three minutes, and their purpose seemed undiscovered. Then suddenly Block House 14 blazed with fire and a storm of bullets swept the road. The earthworks in the thickets to the right and left seemed to be crowded with a running flame; and down on their faces fell the foremost soldiers, their gallant leader shot through and through, plunging headlong, yet in his dying agony waving his surviving men to get to cover. Vengefully now the "Krags" opened in reply to Remington and Mauser. The blue-shirts struggled on inch by inch through the network of bamboo. Still the storm swept up the roadway, and no man could hope to face it and live. But, little by little, the low-aimed, steady volleys, driven in by squad and section through the canebreak, or by company and platoon across the westward swamps, told on the nerve and discipline of the little brown men in the bamboo. Their shots grew swift, but wild and higher. Then a daring lad, in the rough field uniform of a subaltern of infantry, sprang like a cat into the fire-flashing lane, and, revolver in hand and a squad of devoted fellows at his heels, dashed straight at the wooden walls ahead. In frantic haste the occupants blazed shot after shot upon him and his heroic followers. One after another three went down, but, in another instant, the lieutenant leading, they reached the Block House and darted through the open doorway, the last of its garrison fleeing in panic before such unheard-of daring and determination. And then came the rush of comrades cheering down the lane, tumbling over the earthworks and the luckless gang that, still crouching there, held to their position, and all the southward leading road was ours.

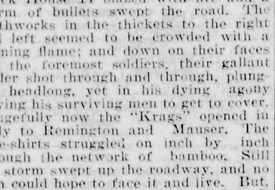
[To Be Continued.]

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

FLOWERS IN A CHIMNEY.

Theodore Scully, of Plymouth, Pa., has the top of his chimney decorated with flowers. They only get watered when it rains. Many of his neighbors believe



AN OUT OF THE WAY GARDEN.

the posies artificial, but as some of them are beginning to die, it is evident that they are the real thing.

The flowers have been on the chimney since last May, and Mr. Scully had to build a scaffold to plant them.

The Masher Gets a Setback.

"How old is your child, ma'am?"

"Just 5."

"She's a lovely child. So closely resembles you, ma'am.

"Indeed. That's strange."

"Why so, ma'am?"

"Because she belongs to the colored woman in the front seat." — Cleveland Plain Dealer.

At the Cake Walk.

Committee—Mistah White, doan yo' know it's polite to hab yo' ovahcoat on yo' arm?"

Mr. White—Yes, but at a place laike dis it's safer to hab yo' arm on yo' obercoat. —Chicago News.

She Pouted.

"My dear," said Cawker to his wife, "you have kept me waiting a whole hour, and time is money, you know."

"You ought to say I was worth my weight in gold," she pouted.—Detroit Free Press.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Soulanges Canal.

Several persons have written to inquire about the newly opened Soulanges canal, in Canada. The following gives the facts inquired for by different questioners:

The rapids in the St. Lawrence river prevent its navigation by freight boats at a number of points. In the early half of the century Canada began to construct canals around these rapids, so as to furnish an outlet for lake commerce through the ports of Montreal and Quebec.

Up to 1858 only ships drawing eleven feet of water could ascend the St. Lawrence to Quebec. At that date the deepening of the river was undertaken, with the result that to-day there is twenty-seven and a half feet of water in the harbor of Montreal. Large ocean steamers may now land in that city. In the meantime the canal system above Montreal has been steadily improved.

A few years since the plan was formed of constructing a new and still deeper route down the St. Lawrence. The work, now finished, has been brought to completion within the last week, and now the Soulanges canal has been officially opened. It provides a fourteen-foot channel from Lake Ontario to Montreal.

The Soulanges canal is the connecting link between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, between which the mighty St. Lawrence falls 82½ feet, four great rapids—the Couteau, Cedars, Split Rock and Cascades—occurring within a distance of 16 miles. The canal leaves Lake St. Francis just below the village of Couteau Landing, and runs in an almost direct line to the Ottawa river, which it enters two miles from its confluence with the St. Lawrence at the Cascades. The fall of 82½ feet is overcome by four locks; 66 feet of this is at the Cascades end, where the bluff forming the right bank of the Ottawa gives an opportunity of locating three three of the locks in the first mile, each having a rise of 22¼ feet. The fourth lock is situated a little over three miles from the entrance. About $1,000 feet above Lock No. 4 a pair of heavy guard gates have been placed in solid abutments of concrete and masonry. At the upper end a guard lock has been constructed, which will be used as a lift lock only when the level of the lake rises above the mean stages. Lockages will be made in from 12 to 15 minutes; this means a capacity for passing during an ordinary season 20,000,000 tons of freight. The canal overcomes 45 per cent of the total rise in the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Lake Ontario. The minimum depth of water in the canal will be 14 feet, but this will be reached only in seasons of very low water, the depth at mean stages being about 17 feet.

The canal has cost over $5,000,000. It is operated and lit entirely by electricity, which is distributed from a central power house. Turbines giving a maximum of 640 horse power will operate the generators. In building the canal many serious engineering problems had to be met and conquered. To pass the drainage of the country lying to the north necessitated a large outlay. The River Delisle, with a maximum flow of more than 200,000 cubic feet a minute, had to be carried under the canal through four castiron tubes 10 feet in diameter laid in a trench 50 feet wide and excavated to the required depth. The two other rivers of less volume are also carried under the canal.

In past seasons the average wheat rate from Chicago to New York by way of the lakes and the Erie canal was 5¾ cents a bushel, and the rate from Chicago to Montreal 6 cents. The opening of the new canal will, it is believed here, reduce the rate from Chicago to that port to about three cents a bushel, or approximately one-half the rate from Chicago to New York by the Erie canal.

That $20,000,000.

"Please inform me what the $20,000,000 was paid to Spain for—whether for territory or for improvements in Manila harbor."—W. F. D., Rich Hill, Mo.

Judge Day was the head of the American peace commission which made the treaty of peace with Spain at Paris. The following from a recent letter written by him to Hon. D. K. Watson, of Columbus, Ohio, explains the matter fully:

"In reply to your recent inquiry as to my understanding of the reasons which induced the agreement on the part of the American commissioners, in negotiating the treaty of Paris, to incorporate in the treaty an article which should require the payment by the United States to Spain for the cession of the Philippines the sum of twenty million dollars, beg to say I think this subject is made quite plain by reference to the printed protocol of the joint commission, which you will find in Senate documents No. 62, 55th Congress, third session, being the printed volume published last winter after the treaty was submitted to the Senate of the United States. You will discover that this subject was first brought by the American commissioners to the attention of the Spanish commission in a proposal for an article in the treaty by which Spain should cede to the United States the archipelago, known as the Philippine Islands, which proposal concluded with the statement:

"The American commissioners beg further to state that they are prepared to insert in the treaty a stipulation for he assumption by the United States of any existing indebtedness of Spain incurred for public works and improvements of a pacific character in the Philippines." (Senate document 62, p. 109.)

"It is unnecessary to review the long discussion which ensued, or to re-state the grounds upon which the Spanish commissioners rejected this proposal and declined to cede the islands to the United States. You will find the discussion fully developed in the record if you see fit to read. On the 21st of November following, the American commissioners, in a joint session of the commission, presented a proposition which the American commissioners regarded as final, in connection with which was said:

"The proposal presented by the American commissioners in behalf of their government for the cession of the Philippines to the United States having been rejected by the Spanish commissioners, and the counter-proposal of the latter for the withdrawal of American forces from the islands and the payment of an indemnity by the United States to Spain having been rejected by the American commissioners, deeming it essential that the present negotiations, which have been greatly protracted, should be brought to an early and definite conclusion, beg now to present a new proposition embodying the concessions which, for the sake of conciliation, their government is, under the circumstances, willing to tender.

"The government of the United States is unable to modify the proposal heretofore made for the cession of the entire archipelago of the Philippines, but the American commissioners are authorized to offer Spain, in case the cession should be agreed to, the sum of $20,000,000, to be paid in accordance with the terms to be fixed in the treaty of peace.'

"Another concession proposed consisted of agreement to permit Spanish ships and merchandise for a term of years into the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as American ships and merchandise. The American commissioners also expressed a willingness to insert a provision for the mutual relinquishment of claims of the United States which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the conclusion of the treaty of peace.

"On the 28th of November Spanish commissioners accepted the terms offered by the representatives of the United States. You will observe that in making this proposal it is distinctly said that it embodies the concessions which, for the sake of immediate peace, the American government were willing to make. There were doubtless other reasons actuating the commissioners in making this proposal, though I think the chief one is embodied in the statement above written. It was not claimed that the United States had a right to the Philippine Islands as a matter of conquest. The United States has never undertaken, so far as I know, to wrest from a foreign country lands or possessions simply by right of conquest. Had we been disposed to do so, it must be remembered that we were in possession only of the city, bay and harbor of Manila under the protocol of August 12, 1898, providing that the United States should occupy and hold the same pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which should determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

"A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Catarrh—"I have had no return of the catarrh which troubled me for years, since Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me." MRS. JOE MARTIN, Washington St., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Dyspepsia—"Complicated with liver and kidney trouble, I suffered for years with dyspepsia, with severe pains. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me strong and hearty." J. B. EMERTON, Main Street, Auburn, Me.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Frequent Query.

"Do you accept copy for short original articles, and would you use photographs and sketches if they were sent?"—P. C., Kansas.

We must repeat that we are not in the market for literary matter. To depend on contributions for our literary matter does not bring us the kind of matter we need, at the time we want it. We have to arrange for such matter, and consequently need nothing besides it.

Suzerainty.

"Will you kindly give me the proper pronunciation of suzerainty and the meaning of the word as applied to England's authority in South Africa?"—Old Subscriber, Logansport, Ind.

The word suzerainty, in its modern sense, means the relation of a paramount power to one or more semi-independent states. In the case of the Transvaal, by a treaty made in 1881, the Boers were given self-government, but the right of suzerainty was reserved and held by Great Britain. In that treaty it was laid down that, although independent with regard to its internal administration, the Transvaal should conclude no treaty with any state of nation, excepting the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe lying to the east or west, without the approval of her majesty, the queen. When Kruger said, in the present difficulty, that he would abide by the London convention, he referred particularly to the clause, "Although independent with regard to its internal administration."

There are at the present moment a number of countries which are subject to suzerains, even though the submission to the latter is not officially admitted in so many words. Thus both Bulgaria and Egypt are under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte. Tunis and its Bey, as well as the kingdom of Cambodia and the empire of Annam, are obliged to bow to the suzerainty of France. All the sovereigns of the semi-independent states of India, as well as the Sultans of Johore, of Zanzibar and of Muscat and the Ameer of Afghanistan are obliged to defer to Queen Victoria as their suzerain; and although the sovereign states constituting the confederation known as the German Empire profess to be allies rather than vassals of the Kaiser, there is not the smallest doubt that Prussia occupies toward them the relation of a suzerain power. Until the war of 1876, both Roumania and Servia were subject to the suzerainty of Turkey, from which, however, they were liberated by the terms of the treaty concluded and signed at the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

The word is pronounced "soo-zer-ain-ty," accent on the first syllable.

Iron Ore.

"Would like to know how many kinds of iron ore there are, if there is any called steel ore, and if steel is made from iron ore?"—G. W. M., Chicago, Wis.

The different kinds of iron ore are classified according to their chemical composition. Thus, hematite is an oxide of iron, and in powder is of a red or reddish brown color. Brown hematite is a hydrated oxide of iron, of which there are several varieties, ranging in color from red brown to yellow. The magnetic oxide is black. There are many other substances united with the ores, and some of these, like phosphorus and sulphur, affect the quality of the iron very materially. There is no ore known as steel ore. All steel is made from iron. By the Bessemer process the cast iron as it comes melted from the blast furnace in which it is reduced from the ore, is turned into a huge converter, and in a half-hour or so is converted into Bessemer steel.

Free Coinage.

"I was told a few days ago by a person from Colorado that free coinage means that anyone could take silver bullion to the mint and have it coined as gold is now and have all the dollars in it. Is this so? And would it mean free coinage to all the silver in the world?"—O. P. R., Marengo, Ill.

Free coinage of silver means the right to take silver bullion to the mint and have it coined into silver dollars, receiving back as many dollars as the bullion will make. Even if the actual expense of coining is paid by the owner of the bullion, it is still free coinage. The "free" does not mean free of cost, but freedom to bring your own bullion to the mint and to have it coined. There is no way of distinguishing American bullion from any other silver bullion, hence it would mean practically free coinage to all the silver in the world.

Our Islands.

"How many islands did the United States come into possession of in the West Indies on account of the Spanish war?"—J. R., Turtle Creek, W. Va.

We obtained Porto Rico for ourselves and Cuba for the Cubans. Besides these there are a number of small islands near these latter—most of them so small as not to be marked on ordinary maps. The largest is the Isle of Pines, south of Cuba.

Miscellaneous.

G. S. P., Guide Rock, Neb.: We have not the data to answer.

W. H. V., Weston, Ore.: All official documents requiring the President's signature are signed by him in person.

C. H., St. Cloud, W. Va.: It is not necessary to leave an opening behind the back wall of a coal grate set in a chimney.

J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.: We are sorry to say we have not the information concerning the town about which you ask.

P. W., Frontier Mich.: We never heard of the "United States Spelling Book." Doubtless it is out of print forty or fifty years ago.

A. A., Caruthersville, Mo.: There are no United States land offices in Texas. Address the Commissioner of the General Land Office, Austin, Texas.

E. P. B., Tonganoxie, Kan.: Apply to some dealer in old coins. The editor of this department is not allowed to answer such questions. Read rules above.

S. B., Lewisburg, Ky.: Your informant was in error. There is no position, or office, from which a man can not resign, or leave at the end of his term of service.

A. W. A., San de Fuca, Wash.: We are unable to inform you. Write to the Register of the U. S. Land office at North Yakima, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Vancouver, Walla Walla or Waterville—whichever is nearest you.

One Wife Surely Enough.

Margherita Arlina Hamm, the well-known traveler and author, called, when in China, upon the wife, or rather the wives, of a great mandarin. Her visit partook of the nature of a festival, so novel was the experience to the Chinese women, whose lives are passed almost entirely within the walls of their yamen. They examined her clothing, and were partly pleased and partly astonished at it. They were shocked by her shoes, and especially by the fact that her feet were not crushed.

Finally one of them said through the interpreter: "You can walk and run just as well as a man?"

"Of course"

"Can you ride a pony as well as a man?"

"Why, certainly."

"Then you must be as strong as most men?"

"Yes, I think I am."

"You wouldn't let a man beat you, not even your husband, would you?"

"Not at all."

The Chinese woman paused, laughed, and then said: "Now I understand why foreigners never take more than one wife. They are afraid to."—Philadelphia Saturday Post.

Savage.

"They are savages in war!"

"I am told they make a practice of firing on the hospital corps."

"Yes, and they've even been known to fire on the kinetoscope people!"—Detroit Journal.

A Pennsylvania boy teased a cat with kittens till she jumped at him and mangled the calf of his leg so that he probably will be a cripple for life.

DISGUISED DANGER.

Hunters sometimes hide themselves in the disguise of a cow, and thus make their way into the very midst of the most cautious game. The mode of operation is shown in the

picture. In a similar manner consumption hides itself in the disguise of a throat or bronchial affection, making its way finally to the lungs, where the insidious germs eat away the victim's life. A stubborn cough, bronchitis and other throat troubles are the first steps toward this deadly malady. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prevent consumption, curing every contributing cause. Time and time again, it has cured what local physicians have pronounced well-developed consumption. It makes the stomach healthy, the liver healthy, the blood healthy. It is a rejuvenating tonic, which makes the weak strong; puts ambition into tired people, puts flesh on thin bodies, and vigor into sluggish veins. It is a peculiar medicine in that its properties are preserved in any climate without syrup, sugar or alcohol entering into its composition. It does not create craving for injurious stimulants. It is the personal prescription of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose widespread experience and success are at the service of the public without cost. Anybody, anywhere can consult him *free* by mail.

"I will write you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has done for me," says George H. Belcher, Esq., of Dorton, Pike Co., KY. "Thirteen years ago I was wounded by a ball passing through my lung. I have had a bad cough almost ever since with shortness of breath, and it was very easy to take cold; the slightest change of weather would cause the cough to be so bad I would have to sit up in bed all night. Could not eat or sleep at times; was all run-down, could not work at all. A few months ago I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Have not used more than two bottles and now can eat, sleep, and work and I feel like a new man. I cannot find words to sufficiently recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, or tell the good it has done me."

The no-gripe remedy for costiveness is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Black Locust From Seed.

C. C. R., Kansas: The black locust is easily propagated from seed, cuttings or suckers. It is a very rapid grower while young. It sprouts persistently. Must have plenty of light. It may be propagated in great abundance by collecting the seeds in autumn, when ripe, preserving them dry until March in your climate, then sowing them in a bed of sandy loam, and covering them an inch deep. When a year old transplant them into the nursery, in rows four feet distant, and one foot plant from plant. They may be planted out where they are to remain permanently in about two years.

Mare Has Spavin.

G. B. W., Michigan: If there is an enlargement on the inside of the hock joint of your mare, she has developed bog spavin. It is a difficult thing to permanently cure spavin. Treatment is rarely resorted to, unless there is lameness. About as good a thing as you can do will be to take of red iodide of mercury 1 drachm, lard 2 ozs., and after mixing it well, rub a little in over the induration or prominence once a day for five days. Before each application wash off with warm water and soap, and after drying well, re-apply. Heal after last application with unsalted lard. After the part is healed, apply a bandage, and let the mare have a month's rest, if possible.

Poll Evil in Horse.

J. L. W., Illinois: Poll evil is a fistula upon the poll, or near the top of the head. Poll evil results from chafing by the halter or heavy bridle; blows from the butt end of a whip, striking the head upon some hard substance, such as ceilings or low doors. In the earlier stages it may be aborted by first giving a physic, and then 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in his drinking water once a day for three days. Apply cooling lotions to the poll, as saltpetre and water, chloroform liniment or camphorated oil. When the formation of puss is certain, use hot fomentations and warm linseed poultices. When fluctuation can be plainly felt, open the abscess wall at its lowest point, and squeeze out the pus. Then probe from the top to learn if sinuses are formed. Inject into all parts thus twice a day: Carbolic acid, 1 part; water, 30 parts. The poulticing must be kept up every day until healing is complete. The poultices should be put between the clothes, so that none of the poultice gets into the sore. In long standing cases, the incisions should be made at the top, and a solution of zinc 2 drachms, water 1 quart, injected twice daily. When the bone becomes affected there is no hope for a cure.

Hens Get Black Comb.

O. B. C., Connecticut: If you are feeding new corn, stop it for two weeks, and when you begin feeding it again, dry it well in a wide pan in the oven of your stove. The small potatoes and middlings are all right, if the potatoes have no defects. When a fowl becomes ill, the comb turns white, and when extremely ill it gets black. See that your fowls' quarters are perfectly clean. Give each hen a full teaspoonful of castor oil. Change the feed and scatter a little wheat in leaves or short straw for the fowls. For a week or so feed bran in the morning. Boil it well, and mix in it a pinch of salt, an onion chipped and a little beef. This should not be sloppy, but crumbly. Give plenty of grass and sharp grit, pure water and a variety of food, and your fowls will be all right. The new corn undoubtedly has something to do with the sickness of your fowls.

Apple Freak.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—All the fine varieties of apple and other fruits now cultivated were originally produced by hybridization, and so is the sweet and sour sided apples. They are yet a curiosity, but I have not known any of sufficient value to be propagated by grafting. I know an apple grown opposite the mouth of the Big Sandy, (West Virginia and Kentucky line) on the Davidson farm, Ohio, that was one-half a russett, very like the Putman Russett, and the other half a very sweet, yellow apple. The sweet side ripened first. It was an old tree sixty years ago.—Geo. T. Walton, Burden, Kansas.

Epistaxis, or Bleeding at the Nose.

This is a symptom, the cause of which requires discovering. First, ascertain whether the blood is venous or arterial. Venous blood is darker, and trickles slowly, without any appearance of jetting or jerking. Arterial blood is bright scarlet, and flows in jets and jerks. Second, ascertain if it comes down both nostrils, or one. If it comes from both nostrils, it has its source from behind the head; if from one nostril only, it has its source in the head, and most likely in the nostril down which it is coming. Dark, venous blood coming down both nostrils (from a source behind the head), is most likely from the stomach. It may, however, be from the vessels of the head itself, on account of their being overcharged with venous blood, either from tight fitting collar, which is pressing on the jugulars, or from disease of the heart itself, or from over-exertion. When venous blood comes from only one nostril, the chamber walls of that nostril are most likely its source, and have either a polypus or ulcers on them. Bright scarlet, arterial blood, comes down both nostrils, and comes from the air passages and lungs. It requires prompt treatment. Common hemorrhage of the nose is not considered dangerous. The remedy is to take off the collar and harness, cool the head, wrap the limbs with blankets, and give a dose of 10 ozs. raw linseed oil. When the blood is frothy and of a dirty color and comes from one nostril only, call a veterinary surgeon without delay, as the case may result in glanders. Examine your mare's nostrils for polypus. If found remove it, and the bleeding in the nose may stop. If you have a veterinarian near by consult him, as you may have a very serious case on your hands which will require personal attention.

Colt Running Down in Health.

M. R. R., Ohio: You do not give the age of your colt. If it is sufficiently old to wean, do so without delay. The milk of the mare may not be strictly pure, and is harmful to the colt. The mare's system must be toned up. As you are giving the mare an animal food the contents of which the editor knows nothing, it would be unwise for the editor to recommend something to give while you are feeding something else. If the mare's bowels are not working properly, give freely of bran mashes until they work naturally.

Japan Plums.

A. J. M., Michigan: The editor is not sufficiently conversant with the different varieties of Japan plums to give you correct information. Does any reader of the Blade Farmstead grow the Red June or Nogate (Japan) plum? If so, please answer A. J. M. through The Farmstead.

Mule Foundered.

L. H. D., Tennessee: The internal surface of the wall of the hoof all around is covered by 500 or 600 parallel, perpendicular, horny processes, every one of which reaches almost from top to bottom. They are continued on the inner surface of the bars also, and are called the insensible laminae. Dove-tailing into these are a corresponding number of processes on the corresponding surface of the sensitive foot, which get the name of the sensitive laminae. Inflammation of the sensitive laminae is called laminitis. Inflammations of the lungs, bowels, etc., are likely to drop into the feet and appear as laminitis. If the animal gorges at the corn-crib, eats too much wheat, drinks large quantities of cold water, when heated, or is fed too much laminitis may result. As your mule has a severe case of founder or laminitis, take off his shoes, give him a cathartic of 1 pint raw linseed oil, and give him 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in a pint of water once a day for a week. Bathe the feet and legs as high as the knees with water as hot as the hand will heat. Keep this up for a full week, wiping the legs dry after each bath, and wrap them with flannel. Afterward stand the mule in a stall without boards for same time to keep the feet cool. The hoof at the coronet should be blistered at the end of two weeks. This may be done by mixing 1 drachm bin-iodide of mercury with two ozs. of lard, and rubbing it in for two or three days. It will be fully a month before your mule recovers. Sometimes laminitis will run into pumiced foot. In this case there is no cure.

Hogs and Pigs Sneeze and Snuffle.

C. C. A., Minnesota: If the corn you are feeding is of new crop, stop it for not less than two weeks. This, fed freely, will at times cause break-down or thumps. Your hogs and pigs seem to have malignant catarrh. In this there is considerable discharge from the nostrils and eyes. The disease extends to the back part of the mouth and throat, causing swelling of the mucous membrane, resulting in snuffling, and difficult breathing. The nose becomes thick and ill-shaped. The animal, as the disease progresses, refuses food, or in fact cannot eat it, McIntosh, in his work, Diseases of Swine, recommends the following treatment: Give 2 ozs. castor oil, and follow this by giving 5 to 8 drops of nitrohydrochloric acid at a dose three times a day, in a little oatmeal gruel. If the animal is weak, give 2 to 4 grains of quinine in 2 tablespoonfuls of whisky. The head and face should be bathed with acetate of lead ½ oz. to the quart of water. If the cough is troublesome, give from 15 to 20 drops of tincture of opium in a spoonful of water. When there is a tendency to suffocation, gargle the throat with tincture of chloride of iron, a teaspoonful to the ounce of water. Bathe the neck with hot water and then rub on mustard. The premises must be thoroughly cleaned up and sprinkled with 1 oz. carbolic acid stirred in 2 gallons of water in which a teacupful of soft soap has been stirred. The whole should be stirred well before sprinkling. If your premises are large it will take more of the above to do the sprinkling properly. All sick animals should be removed from the well ones. The above medicine is for full grown hogs.

Received.

From the U. S. Department of Agriculture: Breeds of Dairy Cattle. By Henry E. Alvord, C. E., chief of Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Use of Apple Pomace.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—In reply to J. F. C., West Virginia, about the use of apple pomace, I can only give my experience. I live near a cider press. I used to haul the pomace to my place, and scattered over the ground, and allowed the stock of all kinds to have free access at all times.

I wished to test two things: First, its fertilizing properties; second, the benefit to the stock. In regard to the first, it was a failure. While I did not discover any bad effects, such as the editor mentioned, I saw no evidence of imparted fertility in succeeding crops.

For the second, I thought I received some benefit in the way of aid in digestion, perhaps, enough to pay me for hauling, but so far as any increased growth or weight is concerned, there was none, and unless fed with grain, there will be a loss. One of my neighbors used it by mixing with middlings, and feeding in mill, and thought that it paid him, and in that way utilized all of it, while by my way, there was considerable loss.

Perhaps the best way is to have it fresh from the press, and put it in a silo to be used as an appetizer when stock are on dry feed. In all of these plans the pomace must be sweet.—S. L. Craig, Oakland, Ohio. (Pomace ferments soon and becomes sour.—Ed.)

The Moon-Farmer, or Agricultural Lunatics.

Editor Blade Farmstead: You have several times in the last few years stated that the moon has no influence on vegetation. I have no doubt that the moon "superstition" is carried much too far by many, but there is in it as many other "folk lore superstitions," a foundation, or facts in nature that are well to heed. Permanence, the sap in all trees, and probably all growing vegetation, is in most active circulation in the increasing half of the moon. Tan bark men (especially the chestnut-oak peelers), know that it will come off easily only in the time of the new moon, and can hardly be gotten off a day or two after full moon. It is the same with all forest trees. Some student of nature will some of these days find out what the ignorant rustic has known for a thousand years, and, forsooth, become a great botanist, and perhaps tell us how and when to take advantage of these facts in nature.—G. T. W.

Kicking is Harness.

Editor Blade Farmstead: As you failed to give a cure for a kicking horse in harness, I will give my experience, as I effectually cured a bad one. I took a rope the size of a large bed cord, looped it around his nose, held in place by the halter, and tied it to his foot, sufficiently loose so he could travel; had a rope from the breeching to hold it up. After a few days he was effectually cured.—O. P. Rogers, Marengo, Ill.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

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N S 163

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

HER ACCOUNT BOOK.

One Woman's Way of Keeping a Record of the Gowns She Wears.

When one has the artistic soul there are many ways in which it may find expression besides painting hangings. One clever woman gives this talent full rein in her personal account book. Not only the cost of clothing herslf is therein entered, but a beautiful water-color sketch is made of every important gown that she possesses. For a long time her gowns have been greatly admired, and among her friends it is generally known that she designs them herself, and does much of the embroidery and bead-work that gives them such a costly appearance. Often she has been heard to say: "That gown cost me just $60; I could not have had it made at one of the importers for less than $300."

The first gown that this woman designed was the one she wore at her wedding. At this time also she began to keep her account book. She called it "starting fresh." It then seemed to her quite natural, along with the account of her gown, to make a sketch of it as worn by herself. Her veil and coronet of orange blossoms, her fan, bouquet, slippers, and in fact everything that she worn on that day, she accurately sketched on the page next to the one with the figure of the bride. Following comes the page of expenses, and here not the smallest item is overlooked. Just how much time was by her expended, and how often the gown was worn are also recorded.

The next illustration in the book is her going-away gown. A large and beautiful muff is one of its noticeable features. It is revealed by the page of costs that it was made of two fox skins which were bought in Canada at a most astonishingly low price of $6. The lining was entered at $2.45, and the stuffing at thirty cents. The whole cost, therefore, of this confection summed up $8.75. It was twisted into shape by the girl's own nimble fingers. Another costume entered in the book is of orange satin, and it is also recorded that it had upon it 202 spangles.

For four years now the book has been faithfully kept. It has in it 120 stunning costumes. Hats, slippers of many shapes, buckles and hair ornaments have within its pages all found a place. Every new piece of jewelry and lace is also most artistically represented on a square of black background up in one corner. The book is really a most interesting chronicler of the changes in fashion that have swept over us in so short a time. should this lady ever smile upon her grandchildren, it would be to them a book of interest. Each one of the water-colors is in itself a work of art, and the gowns mark periods in history quite as well as those we see in the very expensive costume books that have come down to us from the time of Louis XIV.

Although the loss of color would be considerable, it is quite feasible for those that are not artistic to carry out the scheme by the use of photographs. Much of the effect of the gowns would be preserved and the path of fashion as surely followed. The mere idea of illustration of an account book, however, is one that makes the task a pleasure.

The particular account book that has been referred to is large, with pages of fine water color paper. It is handsomely bound and has inscribed upon the outside the name of its owner.—N. Y. Sun.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Black as Night.

"Captain Johnsing," said Miss Primrose, as she viewed the new baseball team, "it's a shame yo' didn't choose all black playahs! Looks mo' uniform when dey's all ob one colah!"

"An hab ebery game called on account of darkness?" smiled the gallant captain. "Well, ah guess not, Miss Primrose."—Chicago News.

No Harm Done.

"She thinks she can act."

"What's the odds so long as she doesn't?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Consolation.

Kelly (growing pathetic)—Pity a poor unfortunate man, Kellliher, thot's got to go home to his woife!

Kellliher—Brace up, Kelly, brace up. Ye should be thankful ye are not the Sultan!—Tit-Bits.

BLADE IMPORTED ENGLISH CHINA

Tea Sets and Dinner Sets.

The Best Goods That Money Can Buy.

During the past few years The Blade has furnished its subscribers nearly 20,000 sets of American made china at an enormous saving of cost to the purchaser. With the return of prosperity there is a demand for better goods, from our class of readers who realize that the best is the cheapest, even though the first cost may be a trifle more. We have therefore arranged for a special importation of the following described assortments, selecting for this purpose not cheap "scheme" goods which we can buy for almost half the price, but the very best ware obtainable, and the very latest patterns and designs. This class of goods cannot be found in interior towns, and if our readers had the advantage of the Chicago or New York market, they would have to pay fully fifty per cent more than our prices. Remember our prices include a copy of the Weekly Blade one year, so the purchaser, even after paying freight is in possession of the handsomest set that ever graced a table, and at one-third less than ordinary retail prices. It will be noticed that we ask more than our old list

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The story of Janice Meredith, which Paul Leicester Ford has told in a volume of between five and six hundred pages, belongs to the period of the American Revolution, and many of its characters, as is natural, are those familiar to us through history. Here we find Washington and several of his generals; Andre as a pleasant young fellow, who befriends the heroine; Sir William Howe, Cornwallis and others.

In the earlier chapters the condition of affairs in New Jersey in 1776, when everybody was excited over the thrilling events in Boston, and the stand the people were taking, is depicted in a lively way, and the reader is therein introduced to those who take the principal parts in the events that follow.

The picture of Washington is a very good one, and not hackneyed. Mr. Ford has shown very clearly the strength of will which enabled him to finally win the victory over a powerful foe, with an army undisciplined and half-clothed and half-starved,and with a people only partly convinced of the wisdom of the struggle.

The fault of the book, if so it may be called, lies in its length. Some cutting here and there would have done it no harm, but really added to its interest. It assuredly shows an intimate knowledge of the subject, which the author has handled with a great deal of dexterity. Yet Janice Meredith cannot be called the great American historical novel, however closely it approaches to that distinction.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are the publishers.

The recent visit of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson to Toledo and her eloquent speeches here, makes her literary work of stronger interest than ever before, for in it is evident the same logic, the same strength and the same enthusiasm that belong to her as a speaker, though without the charm of her personality, which adds to her power in that role.

From her publishers, Small, Maynard & Company, comes a new edition of her volume of poems, entitled In This Our World.

In every poem there are vigor and earnestness, in some a play of humor that delights the reader, while the satire upon the customs which she thinks need reforming is unmistakable. An instance of the latter is found in Similar Cases, and those who have heard Mrs. Stetson recite this upon the platform will not soon forget her 'Neolithic Man."

A Looker On in London, by Mary K. Krout, is a book which claims more than a hasty reading. There is much in it to interest and inform those who have never been abroad, and many who have been, but have not enjoyed the special privileges accorded this experienced journalist, who was enabled to get at the heart of many things, not in English life and affairs alone, but in those of the world at large. English politics receive especial attention, however—the Venezuelan boundary question, the Jameson raid, and the trial of the raiders, all being interestingly treated.

There are chapters on Women's Schools and Colleges, and very delightful accounts of visits in ideal homes of great men in England, full of interest and intellectuality.—Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have brought out a book by Nora Archibald Smith entitled Under the Cactus Flag. It is a pretty little story of a young girl who goes out into the world, not to seek her own fortune, but to repair that of her aunt, who has been a second mother to her. Her knowledge of Spanish leads to her obtaining a situation as teacher of a private school in a Mexican village, where every custom is new to her, and every person a stranger, with the exception of her former teacher of languages, who has married and is living there, and whose influence has gained for her the position.

The neat manner in which the book is gotten up adds to its attractiveness, and it will doubtless find favor with many readers.

Readers of Plantation Pageants, both old and young, will enjoy their quaint humor and their pathos, both of which are a part of the character of the "plantation niggers," and which only the Southern folk who have always been used to them can understand. Joel Chandler Harris knows these people and he makes vivid pictures of their ways and speech.

The volume is well illustrated, the lively pictures adding much to the pleasure of the text. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

A little booklet entitled Character is the Grandest Thing in the World, comes from the pen of Orison Sweet Marden, the author of Pushing to the Front, etc., books that have done much to lead young men to achievement in the right direction. He starts out with a description of what constitutes a grand character, and then goes on to show how it can be won.

A second booklet comes from the same publishers, T. Y. Crowell & Co., named The Artistic Ordering of Life, by Prof. Albert G. Cook. He discusses the question whether art, even religious art, has ever exercised any good; but while he is willing to see the point of view of Ruskin or even of those who are even more iconoclastic than Ruskin, still he pleads for art as a lightener of toil and believes, with Plato, that toil should be not merely accompanied by music but should be the practice of music. This he explains in the words of Aristotle as "the skillful and systematic arrangement or adaptation of means for the attainment of some desired end."

Mary Hartwell Catherwood's deft touch and skill in story writing are too well known to need much more than a mention in order to win a welcome for the new volume just published by Harper and Brothers under the title of Mackinac and Lake Stories. There are a dozen of them in all, beginning with Marianson the time of which is back in 1812 when the British landed upon the west side of Mackinac Island.

Others are The Black Feather; The Cobbler in the Devil's Kitchen; The Skeleton on Round Island; The King of Beaver, and The Cursed Patois. All show the peculiarities of the French Canadian in the old days.

Within the last few years the works of the celebrated French novelist Balzac have become known to American readers through the splendid translations of Katherine Prescott Wormeley, who has retained the splendor of diction while interpreting the deeper meaning underlying the story. Little, Brown and Company have lately issued, what is called the Centenarry edition of these works, in clear type and good, strong binding, and at a price that it makes it possible to place them in many small but well chosen libraries.

The first volume contains Pere Goriot and the Marriage Contract. A very valuable feature is the preface, written, it is stated, 43 years ago and giving Balzac's own interpretation of his books. It also adds that his letters, published after his death, show his wonderful method of work and the sincerity of this preface.

The second volume received contains Memoirs of Two Young Married Women and Albert Savarus and is dedicated to George Sand. Each volume is well illustrated by different French artists. There are about 30 volumes in this edition, which is a desirable one to possess. It has a plain cloth binding, though there is also a finer one.

A Love Lit Path to God is one of those little books that are helpful companions in moments when the cares of life are pressing heavily, and words of promise and inspiration come with power to the weary man or woman. In it have been gathered passages from the New Testament bearing upon different subjects regarding the spiritual life, as, for instance, the first chapter includes the words of Jesus teaching The Gospel of Love. Another chapter contains those sayings that tell of The Nature of God; another includes those pertaining to The Kingdom of God or Universal Brotherhood; still another is devoted to Overcoming or Self Mastery, and so on, there being a collection of the sayings of the Master to fit every occasion or need in life.

B. O. Flower, Copley Square, Boston.

A decidedly interesting story is told by Harold MacGrath, through his publishers, Doubleday & McClure company, entitled Arms and the Woman. It hinges upon the personality of a princess of a minor German state, who is very beautiful and very charming, and reminds us in some ways of Hope's Princess of Zenda.

Events follow each other rapidly. Winthrop finds himself finally involved in the affairs of the little German principality and its princess, whom he comes upon in a curious way. There is a threatened elopement, a strange duel, a mystery to be solved, in short, a good plot, which is developed in a way that never allows the interest of the reader to flag for a moment. Mr. McGrath has told a good story, and told it well.

The story entitled Manders, which is told by Elwyn Barron, is one of the deepest interest, which grows as the reader follows its development. There are pathos and humor combined; lively descriptions of what is known as the Latin Quartier in Paris, and which has become familiar to us through the many romances where artists play the prominent parts; and there is also a strong study of the qualities that lead up to the tragedies of human life.

The whole story is told with a simplicity and purity that forbid any thought save that of sympathy for the deep pathos of the growth of a soul in knowledge through suffering. And none can follow the manly little fellow Manders through his trials without seeing that strength is often unexpectedly developed by those who seem too young to comprehend the meaning of what passes before them.—L. C. Page & Company are the publishers.

Doubleday & McClure Co., New York, have issued Tales of the Telegraph, by Jasper Ewing Brady, a history of the author's own career from a student in a western school of telegraphy, technically called a "ham factory," to his present position as a captain in the United States Signal service. The sketches are full of dramatic situations, some of them having already appeared in the various magazines, notably that which furnishes the frontispiece, Dennis Hogan, Hero.

The Harpers have published a little book by Albert Lee, entitled He, She and They, a number of dinner table chats, held together by a thread of romance that is decidedly entertaining, and withal contains not a little wisdom, presented in an attractive form. Early in their housekeeping, Benton, the "He" of the story, discovers that he can not be "Jack-of-all-trades," and do justice to his own profession besides, and consequently gives up hanging pictures, laying carpets, etc., finding it to be better economy to hire some one whose business it is to do such work than to do it himself, at the cost of mashed fingers and ruined morals.

Pretty Michael, a product of the pen of the great Hungarian scholar and novelist, Maurus Jokai, is but recently given to the American public, through L. C. Page & Co., although the first Hungarian edition was published twenty-three years ago. It is historical in its character, and for that reason is none the less acceptable and valuable to us because it comes two decades after it was written.

A collection of poems with love as their subject has been made by Mr. G. Hembert Westley and published by Lee & Shepard, under the title of For Love's Sweet Sake. They are presented under four divisions with these heads: Love's Morning; Love's Noontide; Love's Evening and Love's Night. Mr. Westley has chosen the poems in accord with this division, and has exhibited a keen literary judgment.

In the series of the Young Heroes of Our Navy, published by the Appletons, appears The Hero of Manila, by Rossiter Johnson.

It is, of course, a story of the life of Dewey in whom the young people, as well as their elders, are so deeply interested to-day. It is told in a lively way, which will attract and please the youthful readers, and fix a strong impression upon their minds. The frontispiece is a picture of Midshipman Dewey on board ship and climbing the rope ladders.

Mr. Orison Swett Marden has presented in a little volume some very convincing arguments to show that Cheerfulness as a Life Power, has helped many men and women to keep healthy, happy and prosperous. He has illustrated his views in various ways, all of which are strong and convincing.

Another little book from the same publishers, T. Y. Crowell & Company, is Art and Morality. This is an essay by the well known French critic, Ferdinand Brunetiere, the excellent translation being made by Prof. Arthur Beatty, who also writes a prefatory note, the whole making a most charming hour's entertainment combined with valuable information.

The Acme Publishing Company, Morgantown, W. Va., bring out a story entitled Mark Ellis or Unsolved Problems, by Will C. Whisner. Mark Ellis is a young man who is left in early life without father and mother, but with a character strong enough to enable him to make his way in the world. He starts out to meet and solve some of the social problems that are vexing people to-day.

Cuba, its Past, Present and Future, is a small volume published by Street and Smith, New York, in which A. D. Hall has told, in a concise way, the story of Cuba and Porto Rico from the time of their discovery down to the present. An accurate map of each island is given, and the essential facts regarding their history and their resources.

Strawberry Hill, by Mrs. C. F. Fraser, is the name of a beautiful farm, where lived a happy boy, Frank Black by name, with his Aunt Drusilla, who "did her best to keep him patched and mended. Shinning up trees and climbing fences caused slits and tears to appear in his clothing, and his plump legs and arms frequently burst the seams asunder." But Frank Black was a hearty, kindly boy, who always made friends, because he was ready to do everybody a good turn. Quite a dramatic scene comes in at the last part as a climax. T. Y. Crowell & Co. are the publishers.

A book of fairy stories is always welcome to children, who never lose their delight at the wonderful things which the beautiful little creatures are said to accomplish. A pretty volume of these tales has just been issued by the Little Folks Publishing company, of Springfield, Mass. The author is Charles J. Bellamy, a brother of Edward Bellamy, known the world over as the author of Looking Backward.

Mr. Bellamy has included in this collection six stories as follows: Story of a Christmas Eve, Story of the Enchanted Cave, Story of the Bad Boy, Story of the Golden Key, and Story of the Magic Mirror. The volume is prettily illustrated by Charles W. Reed, of Boston, thus adding wonderfully to the charm of the tales themselves.

Possibly Baroness Von Hutten had in her thought when she wrote Miss Carmichael's Conscience the idea that she was making a picture of a strong, lovable character, who does wrong things only because she is beautiful and mischievous. In reality, she shows a selfish girl, who goes about deliberately winning men's hearts for the pleasure of exercising her power, but she finally reaps just such sorrow as she has sown in the lives of others. It is rather well written, and is published by the Lippincotts.

Chatterbox for 1899 is the bound volume of this little magazine, full of stories and pictures to please the little folk. There are a number of colored plates, besides those in black and white. It is published by Dana, Estes & Co., Boston.

Grace Lee Biron has written one of the prettiest of stories for children entitled Told Under the Cherry Trees. It is about a charming rural village, which takes its name from its abundance of cherry orchards, and gets its news from bulletins attaached to a superannuated pump. The kindly villagers care in turn for a little orphan boy, Willie Merten, who forms a sweet child-friendship with Miriam Burnham, the motherless daughter of a rich former resident who temporarily returns to the home of his youth. The noble little fellow's chivalrous attempt to befriend Miriam by saving from destruction a train on which she is a passenger results in the preservation of many other lives, although the heroic deed is not for a long time connected with the public ward. Little Willie's childish logic convinces Mr. Burnham that the boy should be his charge, since he is father of one to whom the boy "belongs," and all three leave for foreign shores. Years after, a splendid drinking fountain is erected by a noted sculptor, who turns out to be Willie Merten.

In the series of Children's Favorite Classics, now in the course of publication by T. Y. Crowell & Co., appear Robinson Crusoe, which never loses its charm, and The Swiss Family Robinson. The frontispiece of Defoe's masterpiece is printed in colors, while the other illustrations are effective half-tones.

The latter is true of the famous story, Swiss Family Robinson, written originally in German by a Swiss pastor for his children. Ten of the most typical scenes have been chosen for illustrations the whole presenting a very attractive appearance for the young folks who will receive the volume.

"In order," say the publishers, Lee & Shepard, of Ideal Suggestions and Mental Photography, "to accommodate thousands who have received great help from this book, and who wish to give it to others, it is now issued in paper covers. People from all walks of life recount in most glowing terms the uplift, physical, mental and spiritual, which has been realized from this formulated system. Many keep it to loan to friends, many consult it daily, and carry it with them as they journey. It is ordered largely from England and Australia, and an English philanthropist of Shanghai, voluntarily had it translated into Chinese and scattered it broadcast. It is concise, simple, and practical, and its specialty is self-restoration without the necessity of outside aid. It should have a place in every home."

The fourth volume of Little Prudy's Children is issued by Lee & Shepard, under the title of Wee Lucy's Secret. Sophie May, the writer, long ago won her place in the hearts of the little folk by her former stories. Now she tells them about Wee Lucy grown a little older, as is also Jimmy Boy. Both are on a long visit to Grandpa and Grandma Parlin in the East. Wee Lucy has a secret which makes the interest of the story as well as gives title to the book.

A Child Primer of Natural History is an attractive volume which is written and illustrated by Oliver Herford. The little one whose attention is called to the striking pictures while a description of the animals they represent is being read will not be likely to soon forget them. In this way the book may be made a veritable teacher while affording great entertainment. It is not the fault of book-makers if education is not made easy.

A Child's Primer comes from the Scribners.

Harper & Brothers issue in a considerable volume Favorite Songs and Hymns for School and Home, edited by J. P. McCaskey, the compiler of the Franklin Square Song Collection. It contains 450 of the world's best songs and hymns, those endeared to people because they have heard them in their homes and in scenes that they recall for their associations. The list includes national songs and many songs of days. There will also be found the elements of music and 25 responsive scriptural readings. The lovers of old songs will enjoy this volume.

The Insect World is one of Appleton's Home Reading Books which was compiled and edited by Clarence Moores Weed, the author of other popular works upon insect life. In this little volume he has selected out of the mass of entomological literature a series of articles which seemed adapted to interest and instruct young people in the habits and life-histories of insects. It is designed for the use of older, rather than younger pupils, in or out of school. It is well illustrated.

One Hundred Mushroom Receipes is the title of a unique little publication, prepared by Kate Sargeant, and printed by Charles Orr, Cleveland, O. It was not without a serious purpose and not without a call that the task was undertaken. Everybody's recipe book contains, may be, one or two recipes for cooking this fungus, but in this day of mushrooms something more seemed required. It is prepared by one who has studied much and who entertains a lively interest in this particular edible, and who is especially equipped for the work.

Books Received.

From Harper and Brothers:
Admiral Dewey. By Hon. John Barrett. $1.25;
The Enchanted Typewriter. By John Kendrick Bangs. $1.25;
Favorite Songs and Hymns. J. P. McCaskey, editor;
Ideal Suggestion Through Mental Photography. By Henry Wood. Cloth bound, $1.25; paper, 60 cents;
The Tragedy of Dreyfus. By G. W. Stevens. $1.25;
Mackinac and Lake Stories. By Mary H. Catherwood. $1.50;
Gavin Hamilton. By Mollie Elliott Seawell. $1.50;
The Sowers. By Henry Seton Merriman. $1.50;
Hawaiian America. By Casper Whitney. $2.50;
The New-Born Cuba. By Franklin Matthews. $2.50; and
History of United States. By James Ford Rhodes. Vol. IV. $2.50.

From Charles Scribner's Sons:
Dionysius the Weaver's Hearts Dearest. Blanche Willis Howard. $1.50;
Child's Primer of Natural History. Oliver Herford. $1.25;
American Lands and Letters. Donald G. Mitchell. $2.50; and
Chronicles of Aunt Minerva Ann. Joel Chandler Harris. $1.50.

From The Baker-Taylor Co., New York:
The Beacon Prize Medals. Albert Bigelow Paine. $1.25; and
Amateur Photography. W. I. Lincoln Adams. $1.25.

From Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York:
For the Sake of the Duchess. S. Walker. 50 cents;
Outsiders. Robert W. Chambers. $1.25;
Nonsense Almanac for 1900. Gellett Burgess. 50 cents; and
Mrs. Leslie Carter in Zaza. Half tone illustrations. 25 cents.

From Doubleday & McClure Co., Burns, Scott, Byron. Edited by Seymour Eaton. $1.00;
Cattle Ranch to College. Russell Doubleday. $1.50;
Mickey Finn Idylls. Ernest Jarrold. $1.25; and
Michael Rolf, Englishman. Mary L. Pendered. $1.25.

From Lee and Shepard, Boston:
An Undivided Union. Oliver Optic. $1.50;
Camping on the St. Lawrence. Everett L. Tomlinson. $1.50;
We Four Girls. Mary G. Darling. $1.25;
Rook's Fortune. Adele E. Thompson. $1.50;
Henry in the War. Gen. O. O. Howard. $1.25;
Grant Burton the Runaway. W. Gordon Parker. $1.25;
To Alaska for Gold. Edward Stratemeyer. $1.00;
Under Otis in the Philippines. Edward Stratemeyer. $1.25;
For Love's Sweet Sake. G. Hembert Westley. $1.50;
The House With Sixty Closets. Frank S. Child. $1.25;
Wee Lucy's Secret. Sophie May. 75 cents; and
Told Under the Cherry Trees. Grace Le Baron. $1.00.

From D. Appleton & Co.:
The Insect World. Clarence Moores Weed. 60 cents; and
Averages. Eleanor Stuart. $1.50.

From Dodd, Mead & Co.:
Robespierre. Story of Sardou's Play. Ange Goldemar. $1.50; and
Margaret Thorpe's Trial. Lucy C. Lillie. $1.25.

From G. W. Dillingham Co.:
The Tracy Diamonds. Mary J. Holmes. $1.50;
Lock and Key. James M. Galloway. 50 cents;
Dry Bread. A novel for men. Samuel Walker. 50 cents;
A Village Ophelia. Anne Reeves Aldrich. $1.25;
A Transplanted Lily. Sydney J. Wilson. 50 cents;
Don Fernandez, the Spanish Spy. Barclay M. Bross. 50 cents;
The Broken Locket. Will A. Garland. 50 cents; and
Funny Side of Politics. George S. Hilton. $1.25.

From J. B. Lippincott & Co.:
Miss Carmichael's Conscience. Baroness Van Hutten.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:
Loveliness. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

From George Rutledge & Sons:
The Scarlet Woman. Joseph Hocking.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons:
Quaint Corners of Ancient Empires. M. M. Shoemaker. $2.50; and
Dr. Berkley's Discovery. By Richard Slee and Cornelia Atwood Pratt. 50 cents.

From Little Folks Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass.:
Return of the Fairies. By Charles J. Bellamy.

From T. Y. Crowell & Co.:
Character the Grandest Thing in the World. By Orison Swett Marden. 35 cents;
Artistic Ordering of Life. By Albert S. Cook. 35 cents;
Cheerfulness as a Life Power. By Orison Swett Marden. 35 cents;
Art and Morality. By Ferdinand Brunetiere. 35 cents;
Robinson Crusoe and The Swiss Family Robinson, in Children's Favorite Classics. Each 60 cents;
Strawberry Hill. By Mrs. C. F. Fraser. 50 cents; and
The Secret of Gladness. By J. R. Miller, D. D. 60 cents.

From Small, Maynard & Company, Boston:
Differences, by Henry White;
In This Our World. By Charlotte Perkins Stetson;
A Local Habitation. By Walter Leon Sawyer. $1.25; and
Woman and Economics. By Charlotte Perkins Stetson. $1.50.

From Dana, Estes and Co.:
Peggy. By Laura E. Richards. $1.25; and
Chatterbox for 1899. $1.25.

From Macmillan & Co.:
The Revelation of Jesus. By George Holley Gilbert. $1.25.

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A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, Etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the Back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful KAVA-KAVA Shrub, called by botanists Piper methysticum, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the great record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining from the blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause disease.

Rev. W. B. Moore, of Washington, D. C., testifies in the Christian Advocate that it completely cured him of Rheumatism and Kidney and Bladder Disease of many years' standing. Hon. W. A. Spearman, of Bartlett, Tennessee, describes his terrible suffering from Uric Acid, Gravel and Urinary difficulty, being four months confined to his bed, and his complete cure by the Kava-Kava Shrub. Many ladies, including Mrs. Sara J. Castle, of Poestenkill, N. Y., and Mrs. L. D. Fegely, Lancaster, Ills., also testify to its wonderful curative powers in Kidney and other disorders peculiar to womanhood.

Mrs. Castle, Poestenkill, N. Y.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail Free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend to others. It is a Sure Specific and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

AN INTELLIGENT ANIMAL.

A Henry Brown is the owner of a thoroughbred mare which was formerly the property of his father, John K. Brown, of 181 Third avenue, says the Brooklyn Eagle While the animal has a reputation as a pacer and has a record of 2:30, she is also an especially intelligent animal and a personal pet in the family. One of her peculiar accomplishments is that of drinking from a beer glass, though, true to her Prohibition tendencies, her beverage is water only. The habit was acquired instinctively, and not through instruction. Mr. Brown, senior, was one day drinking at a hydrant, and the mare, which was running free in the yard, came over to him, and put her head down as if for a drink. Playfully he held the glass of water to her mouth. She curled her lip over it and did not let go until her head was away in the air and the glass was drained. This was repeated until the contents of four beer glasses were drained. Since then she has conceived the desire for this method of quenching her thirst.

Now when the glass is filled for her, she is asked first if she wants it, when she nods her head affirmatively and positively. She is asked each time before the glass is offered to her and when she has had enough, which is usually after the fourth glass, she nods her head in the negative.

Babe, as she is called, is a great favorite in the family, and has no fear of any of its members. Mr. Brown, before his

death, used to take pleasure in advancing with a whip, as if to strike her, but she knew his love too well and came forward fearlessly, taking up the different parts of her harness between her teeth, to have them placed upon her. She is apparently proud of her accomplishments and exhibits them readily before Mr. Brown's friends.

She is the daughter of Red Anna and Delmarch, her sire having a record of 2:11¾. He came from the famous Red Wilkes, through Harry Clay, father of Electioneer who was sired by the great Hambletonian, he being from Abdullah. So, in addition to her accomplishments, she can boast of a famous ancestry. Mr. Brown would not sell her, she being especially prized by the family in memory of their father, aside from her personal traits.

For fear that the story of her drinking habits might not be believed, Mr. Brown had her photograph taken in the act of drinking from a beer glass. The photograph is herewith published.

THE FARM WAS ALONE.

But It Lifted the Mortgage All Right.

There is a story from Buffalo county going the rounds that illustrates the resources of a Nebraska farm. A farmer up there from Missouri got discouraged because he didn't get rich the first year, and, as there was a mortgage of $700 on his farm, was about ready to jump the whole business, but determined to make one more effort and sowed eighty acres in wheat. It happened to be a poor year for wheat and the stand was not very good. Concluding that it wasn't worth harvesting he pulled up his stakes and moseyed back to Missouri, leaving the farm to fight the mortgage all by itself. The farm was equal to the occasion.

The wheat ripened, fell down and deposited the seed in the soil again. Next spring the wheat began to grow lustily. Some of the neighbors were honest enough to write about it down to the fugitive in Missouri, and he got interested enough to come back and take a look. Then he stopped and harvested a voluntary crop. He sold it for enough to pay off the mortgage and the rest of his debts and had a tidy little surplus over, with which he moved his family back, and now declares there is no state like Nebraska.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.

The living tree horse here sketched is a natural curosity to be seen in the vicinity of Datchet, near Windsor, says St. Paul's. It is formed of four topped

THE LIVING TREE HORSE.

elms, which stretch over a space of 150 feet and grow to the height of 60 feet. The tops have never been touched by the shears, or otherwise influenced than by nature's own hand.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

The best remedy for Consumption. Cures Coughs, Colds, Grippe, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping-cough, Croup. Small doses, quick, sure results. *Dr. Bull's Pulmeric Consumption, Druggists, 25c.*

The Sunday School.

LESSON 7. NOVEMBER 12, 1899.

Rebuilding the Walls of Jerusalem.

Nehemiah iv:7-18. Read the chapter. Memory verses, 15-18.

Golden Text: Watch and pray.—Matt. xxvi:41.

7. But it came to pass that when Sanballat, and Tobiah, and the Arabians, and the Ammonites, and the Ashdodites, heard that the walls of Jerusalem were made up, and that the breaches began to be stopped, then they were very wroth,

8. And conspired all of them together to come and to fight against Jerusalem, and to hinder it.

9. Nevertheless we made our prayer unto our God, and set a watch against them day and night, because of them.

10. And Judah said, The strength of the bearers of burdens is decayed, and there is much rubbish; so that we are not able to build the wall.

11. And our adversaries said, They shall not know, neither see, till we come in the midst among them, and slay them, and cause the work to cease.

12. And it came to pass that when the Jews which dwelt by them came, they said unto us ten times, From all places whence ye shall return unto us they will be upon you.

13. Therefore set I in the lower places behind the wall, and on the higher places, I even set the people after their families, with their swords, their spears, and their bows.

14. And I looked and rose up, and said unto the nobles, and to the rulers, and to the rest of the people, Be not ye afraid of them: remember the Lord, which is great and terrible, and fight for your brethren, your sons, and your daughters, your wives, and your houses.

15. And it came to pass, when our enemies heard that it was known unto us, and God had brought their counsel to nought, that we returned all of us to the wall, every one unto his work.

16. And it came to pass from that time forth, that the half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields, and the bows, and the habergeons; and the rulers were behind all the house of Judah.

17. They which builded on the wall, and they that bare burdens, with those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in the work, and with the other hand held a weapon.

18. For the builders, every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded. And he that sounded the trumpet was by me.

Illustrative Applications.

And it came to pass that, when Sanballat heard that the repairing of the walls of Jerusalem went forward, then they were very wroth (v. 7). Be not dismayed if the advance of the good stimulates the angry enmity of the bad. Opposites clash. As Jesus won influence, the hate of Pharisee, Sadducee, Herodian, the more flamed. As St. Paul's spiritual and wide gospel got audience, the narrow spitefulness of the Judaizers grew and concentrated. Frequently the rage of the bad is high symptom of the progress of the good. Avoid conflict if you can, but, if conflict must come, gird your courage by the certainty that your right is so masterful as to compel conflict.

To come and fight against Jerusalem, and to cause confusion therein (v. 8). These are the perpetual tactics of evil—direct assault, "to fight against Jerusalem;" division and so weakening of the forces of the good, "to cause confusion therein." Temptation comes with direct soliciting; if that were all, it were not so dangerous. Temptation also injects into one's resolves against it specious reasons why, in this particular instance, it should be yielded to. Who has not had experience of this "confusion" within himself. Man-soul had never fallen if the traitors within had not wrought their guileful, confusing work. In your purpose of noble living beware of the "confusion" within yourself.

But we made our prayers unto our God and set a watch against them day and night (v. 9). Look up and look out—the upward look of prayer, the outward look of watchfulness. Prayer is the seizure of God's strength, watchfulness is the using of the strength thus seized.

And Judah said, and our adversaries said, when the Jews which dwelt by them came, they said (vs. 10-12). And they all said discouragingly—the adversaries out of enmity, Judah and the outlying Jews out of faintheartedness. Such east wind smote. It smites yet on high endeavor. Be you among the encouragers instead of the discouragers. On a tombstone in Mount Auburn there is this legend: "She was so pleasant." She must have been a minister of cheer. You are at a loss how to help your fellows? Surely this is at your hand—that you cheer good causes. Down-in-the-mouth people are never helpful people.

Therefore I set in the lowest parts of the space behind the wall * * * the people after the families with their swords * * * And I looked, and rose up, and said unto the nobles * * * Remember the Lord (Vs. 13, 14). What example Nehemiah sets for us—means skilfully marshaled, the people with their families, and well armed, set in the strategic places; a brave and cheerful courage of himself, "I looked and rose up," you may be sure there were no dismay in his eye nor cloud upon his brow; strong, trustful speech, "and said * * * Remember the Lord." Do the wisest with the means at hand, wear dauntless front, speak heatening words, you shall thus be strong leader in all noble endeavor.

That we returned all of us to the wall, every one unto his work (V. 15). No wonder the wall now grew and was well defended. When each sizes his own work, the whole work gets on. How much nobler this than to despair and to carp! And how much better each one felt, being now at his special duty! Doing your own particular work is great cure for the dumps.

Half of my servants wrought in the work, and half of them held the spears * * * They that builded the wall and they that bare burdens (Vs. 16, 17). In the carpenter's basket, the gimlet was lamenting it was not saw or plane or hammer, but only a poking gimlet. But the other tools wisely set themselves to comforting the gimlet, declaring that, while the one might rip apart the wood, and the other might smooth it, and the other smite it, it was the gimlet which alone could make unsplitting path for the joining screw. Piling the stones, and bearing burdens, and holding the spears, were all important in the circumstances. Welcome and recognize all good work. Do not proudly glorify what you do, and profanely despise what others do.—Wayland Hoyt, D. D., in Sunday School Times.

"Grasp All and Lose All."

Many people are so intent on "grasping all" that they lose strength of nerves, appetite and health. Fortunately, however, these may be restored by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put many a business man on the road to success by giving him good digestion, strong nerves and a clear brain. It does the same thing for weak and tired women.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion.

A Hurry Call.

A head adorned with shaggy and unmanageable whiskers was thrust out of the window, and a voice that fitted the beard inquired:

"What is it?"

"Oh, is this Mr. Higgins?" came a shrill voice from the shade of the doorway below.

"Yes."

"Please come to No. 414 High street just as quick as you can, and bring your instruments."

"I ain't no doctor; I'm a carpenter. Dr. Higgins lives in the next street," and the window came down with a slam that told of former experiences of the same kind on the part of the humble artisan.

But Mr. Higgins had not got comfortably back into bed before the bell rang again, and, muttering some forcible remarks, he rose once more and went to the window.

"Well, what do you want now?" he ejaculated.

"Please, sir," said the little voice, "it's you we want; pa and ma is shut up in the foldin' bed, an' we can't get 'em out."—Collier's Weekly.

Their Strong Point.

"What are the race peculiarities of the Filipinos?" asked the teacher who believes that current history is not to be neglected.

"They kin race like thunder," was the prompt reply of the new boy in the district.—Detroit Free Press.

WHEN GROWING A BEARD

Awful Spectacle the Human Face Then Presents.

Whether he intended to do it at the start or fell into it by accident will never be known, says the Chicago Chronicle. All Mrs. Carruthers can testify to is that she first observed that her husband had not shaved for three days and

FIRST WEEK.

thought he had neglected that toilet necessity through lack of time. When she delicately hinted as much to her liege lord he grunted, passed his hand over the red stubble on his face and said "that was all right." Although Mrs. Carruthers did not coincide in that opinion she held her peace, as a good and dutiful wife who wants to live a peaceful life, and trusted to Providence that Carruthers would see the error of his ways and visit the barber before he came home from business that evening. But he didn't and the crimson jungle on his face looked worse than ever that night.

Then things came to an issue when, after dinner, she looked him square in the eye and said:

"James Carruthers, what do you mean by going around with a face like a burglar? You're a sight! Do you intend to get shaved, or don't you?"

"No, I don't," said Mr. Carruthers, cheerfully.

"What?" shrieked his wife, in alarm.

THIRD WEEK.

"I'm raising a beard," asserted the head of the house, and Mrs. Carruthers tossed her head, snorted that he'd be a fine looking specimen with a red beard, and retired from the field.

At the end of the first week Carruthers looked like a returned Klondiker or a member of the Peary relief expedition. Mrs. Carruthers absolutely refused to speak to him, which saved him between $10 and $20 that week.

Things got worse and worse as the second week went on and Carruthers began shunning his former haunts and clinging close to his own steam coil. He forsook the club entirely and spent his odd half hours gazing into the mirror at the sunset scene which his chin and cheeks presented. He began to grow proud of it. Along in the third week Mrs. Carruthers conquered her pride and said:

"James, are we going to the Hartley's Thursday night, as we promised some time ago?"

"Why, certainly," said Carruthers in surprise; "why not?"

"Well, er—do you intend to go calling on your friends with those—with that—your face in that awful condition?" she demanded.

"Well, I don't know why I shouldn't.

FOURTH WEEK.

said James, caressing the bristly spikes which now looked like a wheat field after it had been shaved by a reaping machine.

"Well, if you will, I won't," said his wife decisively. "If you have no more respect for yourself and for what you owe to me than to go about that way," oh, dear, I don't know what I shall do," she concluded and retired in tears.

They didn't go to the Hartleys', but as the fourth week drew on the forest acquired sufficient length to permit of pruning and trimming by the barber and Carruthers came home one night with a beautiful Vandyke beard. And his wife, with charmingly feminine consistency, said it was lovely and he never looked better in his life.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE.

To make it apparent to thousands, who think themselves ill, that they are not afflicted with any disease, but that the system simply needs cleansing, is to bring comfort home to their hearts, as a positive condition is easily cured by using Syrup of Figs. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all druggists.

A Family Affair.

"President Kruger has fifty grandsons who will fight for him."

"Here, that's downright nepotism."—Chicago Record.

And, Therefore, Keyholes.

"I wonder if the man in the moon has any trouble finding the keyhole when he's full and stays out late?"

"Keyhole? Of course not. What a silly idea!"

"Oh, I don't know. They tell us there are canals in the moon, so there must be locks."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

10 WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS.

The big family paper, The Illustrated Weekly, of Denver, Colo., founded 1890 will be sent ten weeks on trial for 10c. a copy, 5 for 25c. Mention this paper solely to introduce it. Latest mining news and illustrations of scenery, true stories of love and adventure. Add as above and mention Blade stamps taken.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

PIMPLES

on the face, eczema, tetter, freckles, blackheads, ring worm, bicicles, and all skin disorders can be cured with

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HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS

Purify the blood and tone the system.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1899.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 166,000

TO NOVEMBER SUBSCRIBERS.

We have just mailed to all whose time expires this month a special proposition for renewal. From our experience of the past three months, we know nearly all will renew, and many new subscribers will be added. Every one who subscribes or renews in November will get The Blade during the entire contest of the next presidential election, which will be a period of unusual interest. We assume, therefore, that all will renew without fail, and we hope many will bring in their friends with their renewal. Under the conditions we have made, it is possible to make up large clubs in a very short time, and since we do not extend the opportunity beyond November, we hope for immediate action. A careful reading of our proposition will reveal advantages worth attention. Those who have not yet received the proposition will please write for a duplicate.

Next week we shall announce names of those who have been awarded the October premium watches.

PLAYING BOTH ENDS.

The Ohio Democrats are endeavoring in this campaign to copy the scheme of the Southern coon-hunter who set his trap "so's to ketch the coon a-goin' and a-comin'."

The Zanesville platform declares:

We heartily reaffirm the entire Chicago platform of 1896, and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free, unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the rate of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world.

Upon this platform they nominated John R. McLean, who is secretly opposed to Bryan's nomination next year. He has joined hands with the Gorman combination of Eastern Democrats to dump the Nebraska colonel and get away from free silver in 1900. His letter to Eustis proves this.

In his opening speech at Hamilton, McLean ignored the silver plank, and he kept silent concerning it until he realized that his chances for election were desperate. Then he hired Bryan to travel through the Democratic counties wherein the silver craze was most pronounced, to stir up the faithful.

From the rear end of his Pullman car Bryan proclaimed that "a vote for McLean is a vote for free silver." Should McLean be elected, Bryan and the rest of the free silverites will shout that Ohio has reversed her decision of 1896, and indorsed the 16-to-1 fallacy.

And McLean will declare that Ohio, the President's own state, has condemned the Philippine policy, thus giving aid and comfort to the Filipinos in arms against the flag.

Are the business men, the farmers, the workingmen of Ohio willing to have it appear that Ohio has indorsed the free silver theory, and thus have the first step made toward another panic, followed by prostrate industries, dull business, with thousands of unemployed men?

Are the patriotic people of Ohio willing to have it declared that the President's own state condemns his Philippine policy, and is willing to have the flag lowered before the Tagal rebels?

TAGAL IGNORANCE.

The ignorance of even educated Filipinos regarding our political system is so dense as to be comical. The editor of a Filipino paper at San Isidro tells his readers that "independence will be given to the island in December when Bryan will be elected President of the United States."

It will be much longer than till December before Bryan is elected President. We believe that event will be postponed until the Greek kalends—in other words, that it will never take place.

But the result of the Presidential election next year will have no bearing on the present rebellion in the Philippines. It is one year and five months until the present Presidential term ends. The insurrection will be put down long before that, and our authority will be undisputed. If the troops now there are not sufficient to put it down, Congress will authorize more volunteers. The insurrection must and will be quelled. And the next administration will have only to deal with the future of the islands, not with Aguinaldo's rebellion.

GEN. HENRY'S DEATH.

The death of Gen. Guy V. Henry is deeply regretted. It is a loss to the army and to the nation. He won distinction as a dashing cavalry officer, and one of the most capable in the service. As governor of Porto Rico, to which he was appointed immediately after the Spanish surrender, he made a wonderful record. He possessed executive ability of the highest order, and though his rule was firm, it was marked by tact and good common sense. He was obliged to ask to be relieved not long ago, on account of failing health. His long and honorable career in the service of his country will long be remembered by his fellow-countrymen.

Wonder if those Sioux Indians who are stirring up trouble, haven't heard of Bryan's gabble about "the consent of the governed?"

After all, Mr. McLean, is not the size of Nash's majority the only point to be settled?

McLean's famous order, "Capture the Dutch," still stands.

OHIO IS REPUBLICAN.

The outcome is clear. A Republican victory in Ohio on November 7 is as certain as that the sun will rise at its appointed time on that day.

The Ohio Democrats will again have a demonstration that the voters of Ohio are too intelligent to be misled by trumped-up subsidiary issues. Kicking up a dust does not blind them to the difference between the destinations of the two roads offered to their choice.

There are two facts, which stand out above the Democratic trumpery issues as mountains tower above molehills. They are:

1.—That the country and its people are enjoying unexampled prosperity, the result of wise Republican tariff legislation, and of the confidence given to business enterprise by the decisive defeat of the free silver conspiracy in 1896.

2.—That the rebellion in the Philippines must and shall be put down, and the authority of the United States shall be unquestioned in those islands before we will consider the question of their future.

The Ohio Democrats, with their usual asininity, have taken the opposition to both these propositions. In their platform, the first thing they did was to proclaim their continued adherence to Bryanism and the 16-to-1 folly; and their second was to demand Bryan's renomination next year.

These two planks alienated from them the support of every man opposed to Bryan and free silver. In 1896, Ohio pronounced her condemnation of the two by a plurality of over 47,000 in the heaviest total vote the state ever cast. Since then, the primary postulates on which the silver theory is founded have all been disproved by the irresistible logic of facts. Men who doubted then doubt no longer. They know that the false glitter of the silver mirage beckons to financial ruin and business depression. Prosperity is an accomplished fact, not a promise, as it was in 1896; and they will vote to retain the conditions which brought it into being.

As to the second issue, the people of Ohio stand to-day, as they stood in 1863, for the maintenance of the authority of the nation over every portion of its own domain. They will not permit the flag to be lowered before rebels in arms, be they Confederates or Filipinos. No party which proclaims itself a coward by proposing to yield to rebels in arms can hope to be placed in power by the votes of the patriotic freemen of Ohio.

No other issue than these two—the maintenance of prosperity and the supremacy of the flag—is considered by the majority of the people of Ohio. They understand that the Democrats raised others only to confuse and obscure the real ones on which the election hinges.

There is not a shadow of doubt but that Judge Nash will be the next governor of Ohio; that the remainder of the Republican state ticket also will be successful, and that a Republican majority in the General Assembly will be elected.

McLean's desperate play, to rehabilitate himself socially and politically, is doomed to ignominious failure. He has so long relied upon false policies in dealing with the people that he has lost the ability to judge correctly of their thoughts and feelings. Falsehoods, vituperation, personal abuse, and the rest of it, may count with Democrats, but they do not with Republicans; and Ohio is a Republican state.

So sure as the sun shall rise on November 7, so sure will the Republican ticket be triumphant in Ohio on that day.

OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Our friends of the Democratic persuasion are worrying themselves over the future of the Philippines. They berate the President for not abandoning those islands at once and allowing anarchy to prevail. They ignore the fact that our sovereignty is recognized by the entire world, and that we are morally responsible for the maintenance of order and the protection of foreign interests there.

They also ignore the fact that, under the constitution, the future of the islands is the province of Congress to decide. It is not in the power of the President to say what shall be done with them. He has not the authority to abandon them. He is charged with the responsibility of maintaining there the authority of the United States, the same as in every other part of the country.

The question at issue is put succinctly by Judge West, of Bellefontaine, the "blind man eloquent," in these words, which he employed in a letter addressed to John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for governor, and also to William J. Bryan: "Until Congress shall have taken action, would either of you, if President, order the withdrawal of the troops from and the abandonment of Porto Rico or the Philippines?"

To this letter there has been no reply on the part of McLean. He dare not answer.

Judge West, in the same letter, discussed the matter from a constitutional standpoint, and quoted three Presidents in our history, which are given in the following summary, which is taken from the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune:

By treaty with President Jefferson on April 30, and ratified by the United States Senate on October 17, 1803, the Republic of France ceded to the Republic of the United States, without the consent of its people, the territory of Louisiana. Immediately thereafter Generals Claiborne and Wilkinson occupied the territory with a military force. They did so by direction of the President, who at the same time ordered the militia of Ohio and Kentucky to co-operate with the army in quelling insurrection and suppressing resistance. On March 26, 1804, Congress, without consulting the wishes or asking the consent of the governed, provided for the organization of a territorial government. The President was authorized to appoint a territorial governor and to appoint a legislature of thirteen persons.

By a treaty concluded with President Monroe, on February 22, 1819, and ratified by the Spanish Cortes in 1821, Spain ceded Florida to the United States. Immediately thereafter, without the consent of its people, General Jackson took military possession of the territory, chastising alike Spanish bandits and Seminole Indians. The President appointed a governor and legislature.

In 1848, as a result of the war, the Republic of Mexico ceded to the United States, without the consent of their people, New Mexico, Arizona and the Californias. Two years before this treaty was signed President Polk took armed possession of these territories and established a military government, declaring in his message: "By the laws of nations, a conquered country is subject to be governed by the conqueror during his military possession and until there is a treaty of peace." The military governments established by Polk continued to exercise their functions after the treaty of cession, without the consent of the governed, until September, 1850, when Congress provided territorial governments.

Mr. Bryan delights to tell what Lincoln would do were he alive, and the Washington Post suggests that there is one thing he would not do, and that is to go speech-making with Altgeld.

AN ANTI-EXPANSION CRY.

O, gentle reader, is there not something strangely familiar about the argument embodied in the following paragraphs?

When I see foreign countries occupied by our army and navy; when I hear officers of our government proclaiming themselves governors of provinces, appointing subordinate officers; fixing their salaries and the duration of office—establishing, in a word, the whole machinery of civil government—I demand of the President his authority for permitting and sanctioning such a course of proceedings.

What! is our American President an emperor, sending forth his Agrippa and his Marcellus, his pro-consuls, to establish and to govern the provinces they might conquer by force of arms? Is the President of the United States an officer deriving his breath and being from the constitution of the United States, to authorize his satraps and his tetrarchs to set up governments at their pleasure, and prescribe to them laws and regulations at their discretion?

I want to know from the President, and from his partisans, by what imperial or regal authority his majesty undertook to act in the premises referred to in the resolution of inquiry.

Do not they read as though they were an Atkinson howl against the putting down of Aguinaldo and his Tagal rebels?

Well, they are not. They are from a speech delivered in the house of representatives in 1846—fifty-three years ago—by Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, in opposition to the Mexican war.

We can look back and see the absurdity, the futility, of Mr. Davis' attempt to frighten the American people with the bogie of "imperialism." They were not scared in the least. We occupied then the province of Upper California with our army and navy; we took it as the spoil of war first, and then generously paid Mexico for it; and the republic did not become an empire, despite the craven fears of the anti-expansionists of that day. The Cincinnati Times-Star resurrected the speech of Garret Davis, from which the above extracts are made, in order to show the people of the present day that the spectre of militarism and imperialism which the "aunty expanders" now dread, is merely the phantom, born of a coward's heart and an overheated imagination.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY WON'T RUN.

Since Admiral Dewey made the Democrats understand that he has no political ambitions—that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency, and that he is most heartily desirous of the re-election of McKinley—the anti-Bryan leaders of the eastern Democracy have been searching for another leader with elements of popularity.

Naturally they have turned to Admiral Schley. He has been suggested as an available Presidential quality. But it seems the bluff old seadog is no more inclined for political honors than is Dewey. He was at his birthplace and boyhood home, Frederick, Maryland, on last Thursday, attending the county fair. The Democratic candidate for governor, Colonel John W. Smith, and many other politicians of note in the state, were present. Schley was interrogated as to his willingness to run, and the story is thus told by a newspaper correspondent present:

While the candidate for governor and the admiral were on the grand stand after luncheon, and were being introduced to the crowds, some of the Democratic friends of Admiral Schley asked him if he was going to be a candidate for President, to which the admiral promptly replied:

"No, gentlemen, I am not a candidate for the Presidential nomination. I am only a plain sailor in the service of my country."

"But suppose you were nominated and elected?" suggested one of the admiral's old friends, and the hero of Santiago replied at once:

"I should promptly decline the honor, even if elected," and the conversation steered into other channels, for it was very evident the topic was not an agreeable one to the admiral. The conversation just quoted was the only reference Admiral Schley made bearing on politics, and that reference was forced upon him by his boyhood friends, for Admiral Schley was born and raised in Frederick, and the visit to the fair was his farewell to his old home before leaving for his new assignment, the South Atlantic squadron.

VOTING FOR PROSPERITY.

In 1896 the Republican party promised if it were returned to power that it would bring back the good times of 1892. It has faithfully kept that promise. Do you doubt it? Look all about and see what is going on. Are the factories idle? Are men out of employment? Is capital hiding? Are the merchants without business? Are thousands of men hunting for work? Have we any Coxey armies of unemployed?

Confine yourself to Ohio, where you will do your voting next week. Is this state not enjoying unequaled prosperity? Are the croakers right? In 225 mills and factories the figures show an increase of 68 per cent in the number of men employed in 1899 over 1896, while the increase in the total of monthly pay rolls was 80 per cent.

How are our Democratic friends going to get away from these figures? they cannot. Free silver and free trade are all but dead. Ohio's intelligent voters have passed on both.

To keep business conditions as they are, to extend American markets, to uphold the honor of the flag, to keep on expanding as we are now doing—these things are what the people want and what they will have by standing by the Republican party. Ohio will not vote for fifty-cent dollars, hard times, and for the hauling down of the American flag.

CURBING A TRUST.

The trust question is one of business rather than of politics. To listen to a rampant demagogue like Bryan, one might imagine that there is nothing can prevent the trusts squeezing the people without mercy. He sees no hope of controlling them in any way, except by a constitutional amendment giving Congress full authority, and then passing a law that will wipe them out of existence instanter.

But, notwithstanding that windy orator, business conditions may easily arise in any industry controlled by a trust which will curb its greed more effectively than any law that could be enacted. A current news item says:

Rods were quoted last week by the American Steel & Wire Co. at $48 per ton. This week the quotation was returned to $40 per ton, where it had been previously. It is thought the object in lowering the price is to placate the woven wire fence makers, who are on the warpath because of high prices and are threatening to erect their own rod mills.

The idea that a trust would let $3 a ton profit escape it because somebody threatened competition, may sound absurd to political orators, but it is a cold, hard fact nevertheless. The demagogues do not credit the business men who control these corporations with having any more common sense than themselves. No sensible business man will attempt to run up prices so high that they check selling. But your octopus-hunter shuts his eyes to the plain business facts, especially when they run counter to his theories.

Nebraska has 1,000,000 bushels more corn this year than ever before, and that's whats the matter with Bryan.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

The Tagals, some of whom are fighting us in the Philippines, number one and a half millions, all told—men, women and children.

The remaining Filipinos, who are peaceable, number between six and seven millions.

Were we to abandon the Philippines, and allow Aguinaldo to have his way, civil war would at once follow, in his attempt to bring the Filipinos, other than Tagals, under his sway.

A careful study of Democratic utterances in the Ohio campaign shows that they think the United States government should—

1—Stop the war, recognize Aguinaldo, and help him subdue the other Filipinos, who are five or six times as numerous as the Tagals.

2—Recognize the independence of the islands, but keep our army there to protect and uphold it.

3—Haul down the American flag, but employ our army and navy in sustaining Aguinaldo in any quarrels which arise between him and anybody else.

A vote for John R. McLean is a vote for this program. It is a vote to rebuke the government and to rebuke our soldiers and sailors. It is a vote in favor of the adoption of a coward's policy.

The Republican party supports enthusiastically the policy outlined by President Schurman, chairman of the Philippine commission, who has studied the problem at close range. He says:

Under the laws of nations, the United States has unimpeachable sovereignty over the Philippine Islands. This involves responsibility for their government. Now, the primary ends of government are, first, peace and order; secondly, security of life and property; thirdly, justice and equal rights, and when those are assured, fourthly, liberty and self government. It is our high task to realize these ends in the Philippines. I think Congress should vote the President—unanimously, too—all the men and money that in any contingency can be needed for the prompt suppression of Aguinaldo's insurrection.

The voters of Ohio have their choice. They can support which they prefer. We have no doubt of the loyalty of patriotism of the people in this state. They will support the government as sturdily as they did in the dark days of the civil war, when they defeated the traitor Vallandingham by a phenomenal majority.

M'LEAN AND TRUSTS.

The McLean crowd is endeavoring to fool the voters on the subject of trusts. No voter can be misled if he will recall the facts of the case.

The first platform utterance against trusts was made by the Republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1880.

The first and the only law passed by Congress on the subject is the Sherman anti-trust law, enacted by Republicans in fulfillment of the pledge in that platform.

All the prosecutions under that law were brought by Republican officials. Not a single case was prosecuted during the four years of Democratic administration under Cleveland.

The anti-trust law of Ohio was passed by the Seventy-third General Assembly, which had a Republican majority. It was the same legislature which elected Mr. Hanna to the United States Senate.

All the prosecutions under that law have been brought by a Republican official.

The Democratic party has done nothing but declaim against trusts. It did not take this position in its national platform until after the Republican pronouncement at Minneapolis.

The Democrats elected a President and obtained control of both branches of Congress in 1892. They had it in their power to pass any anti-trust legislation they chose. But they did nothing. They did not even amend the Sherman anti-trust law, a Republican measure, thereby admitting that they could not improve it. Their attorney general allowed that law to remain a dead letter, by not acting under it in a single case. During the four years of Democratic control not a single prosecution was begun.

It certainly takes gall for the Ohio Democratic machine to declare that the Republicans are in favor of trusts, in the face of the above record, and considering McLean's record.

He is himself the principal stockholder in a very profitable monopoly, which has all the essential features of a trust. It is the Washington Gas Light Company, which holds the gas-users of the capital city at its mercy. McLean is to-day charging 50 per cent. more for gas than consumers here in Toledo pay for the same commodity.

Republicans will do well to keep these facts before the Democratic voters. No more impudent attempt to mislead the people was ever made.

HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

The enormous export trade of the United States is a matter of sore perplexity to our Democratic friends. It does not fit into their free trade theories, and can be explained in no other way than that the theories are wrong.

All the probabilities favor many years of continued foreign demand, not only for our cotton, grain, meats, and other products of the farm, but for manufactured articles. It is the demand for the latter which gives us such an amazing export trade, and it keeps gaining. So long as it continues, there will be good times for our workingmen and our captains of industry.

In this connection, the New York Commercial calls attention to the fact that "every increase of our foreign market has always followed the firmer grasp which disastrous experience has compelled us to take of our own market." Whenever we have reduced the tariff below the protective point, ruin and panic have followed; and when, taught by disaster, we have given our home market due protection, an expansion of our export trade has followed.

BILLY MASON IS MAD.

Senator Mason, of Illinois, is going to resign his seat in the United States Senate next June. If the national Republican convention, which will then meet, does not declare for absolute independence to Aguinaldo and the Tagals, Mr. Mason will resign.

He might as well do it right now, and relieve the nation of his offensive presence in the Senate of the United States.

By the date he mentions, the Filipino rebellion will probably be a thing of the past, and the authority of the United States undisputed anywhere in the Philippines. The question will be settled before the national convention meets.

Be persuaded, Mr. Mason! Send in your resignation as quickly as you can! The people will be better pleased by it than by any other act you can possibly perform.

The Tagal campaign in Ohio is on its last legs.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President in his annual Thanksgiving proclamation enumerates the things for which we, as a nation, may well be thankful. The man who does not recognize them must be a hopeless pessimist.

Run over the main points enumerated. Liberal employment for labor, abundant crops, the national finances strengthened, our schools and churches flourishing, an unequalled degree of prosperity to the people, peace with every nation, Cuban reconstruction proceeding peacefully and favorably. Who is not genuinely thankful for these things?

As it requires shadows in painting to bring out the beauty of the high lights by contrast, so we must turn back in memory five or six years, to the gloomy time of panic and business stagnation, to realize to the full the blessings we are now enjoying. Thanksgiving this year certainly schould be celebrated heartily and devoutly by every true American.

CANADA DEMANDS ARBITRATION.

We doubt if the United States is justified in submitting the Alaskan boundary question to arbitration on the condition which Canada insists shall be granted in order to gain her consent to arbitration.

That condition is, that she shall receive Pyramid Harbor. In other words, she must be granted a seaport before she will agree to arbitrate.

It will be remembered that this is the essence of the whole dispute. Our contention is that the boundary line runs so many miles from the sea-shore, following the indentations of the coast. Canada's contention is that it does not follow the indentations, but is parallel to a line running from headland to headland along the shore.

Our interpretation of the language of the old treaty between Russia and Great Britain, under which we hold title, gives Canada no seaport, of course. Her interpretation does. So she demands that we give her one, at least, and then submit the question whether she is entitled to more to arbitration.

Democrats are up against the solid rock of general prosperity. On this rock their rotten old craft will be dashed to pieces. Voters are not fools, and are not to be led astray by political clap-trap.

The voters of Ohio are too patriotic to desert the administration during the war. The first thing to be done is to suppress the rebellion in the Philippines.

Altgeld is stumping Nebraska, and if there were any doubts about the state going Republican, they are now dissipated.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Bryan and Lincoln.

Bryan has had the cheek to heap laudations upon the memory of Lincoln. But there are plenty of voters in Ohio who recall that, from 1861 to 1865, the flag-haulers of that day vilified and misrepresented Abraham Lincoln in the same manner that Bryan himself misrepresents the President at the present time. Praise of Lincoln in the mouth of the copperhead Bryan will not make the people of the country disloyal to the flag, nor lead them to favor hauling it down in disgrace in the Philippines.

Aguinaldo's Dodging.

Aguinaldo is sending a "commissioner" via Europe to Washington to discuss terms of peace with the President—that is, if the cheeky envoy will be allowed to do so. The agile Aggie finds it hard to realize that the only way for him to get peace is to surrender unconditionally, and go to raising rice and hemp instead of raising ——. He can have peace within a day, but only on one basis—unconditional surrender to the rightful authority of the United States.

Lee at West Point.

A portrait of Robert E. Lee is to hang in the United States Military Academy at West Point, of which he was superintendent from 1852 to 1855. No portrait of his has ever been included in the gallery devoted to those of West Point's military superintendents. This omission will now be repaired. The Daughters of the Confederacy will raise the funds, and the portrait will represent Lee in the uniform of colonel of cavalry of the old army—the rank he held when he resigned his commission, to follow his state into the slough of secession.

American Steel in Glasgow.

No wonder the demand for American steel is taxing the productive capacity of the mills, when our manufacturers go abroad and take contracts under the noses of foreign competitors. A Pittsburg firm, the Riter-Conley company, triumphantly carried off a contract for the steel construction of the Glasgow tramway power station, recently, in the face of the strongest Scotch and English competition. The contract, which amounts to $130,000, was awarded to the American bidders because they were the lowest, being 25 per cent under Arrol, the largest contractor in steel construction in Great Britain.

The Returning Volunteers.

The Democratic anti-expansionists are getting little encouragement for the volunteers returned from the Philippines. The Montana and Iowa troops are practically unanimous in favor of the retention of the islands.

Arbitration With Russia.

The principle of arbitration in disputes which do not involve national honor is to have another example. Russia has finally agreed to arbitrate with us the claims for damages resulting from the seizure of sealers in Bering sea some eight years ago. The employment of arbitration to settle such matters is a pleasing evidence of the progress of the age.

Learning a Lesson.

The Boers are learning in the school of actual experience that it was folly to precipitate war with a stronger power. No matter whether a cause be just or not, to rush into war to decide a controversy remits the decision to brute force alone.

Florence Marryat Dead.

Florence Marryat was the famous daughter of a famous father. The sea tales of Captain Marryat were extremely popular a generation ago, and the novels of his daughter have a wide circle of readers of the present one. Married at 16, the mother of eight children, whom she cared for as a mother should do, yet in those years she did the bulk of her literary work. She also wrote plays, and appeared in some of them, her theatrical experience covering fifteen years. One wonder as much at her wonderful capacity for work as at the average excellence of the literary products which flowed from her prolific pen.

Gold in Business.

The increasing use of gold in actual business is a significant sign of the times. For many years customs duties at New York were paid almost entirely in paper. In March, 1898, the use of gold began. For that fiscal year 20.4 per cent of the total customs was paid in gold, while in the fiscal year ended June 30 last, the proportion rose to 84.2 per cent. Gold is abundant, and the government can now get all it wants. What a contrast to the bond-issuing days of Cleveland's administration!

The British Fleet.

The mobilization of the British fleet at Gibraltar is giving much concern to continental newspapers. It is understood as a threat not to meddle. Intervention in the Transvaal war is to be met promptly. Whether there is any substance to the rumors of a French and Russian coalition for that purpose is not known; but France will think twice now before she takes such a step. The British fleet is within striking distance of her Mediterranean ports.

Emporia's Uncleaned Streets.

The street commissioner of Emporia, Kansas, says the citizens will have to vote the Democratic ticket if they want their streets kept clean. There is such a demand for labor at good wages that he can not find men to work on the streets. We doubt, however, whether the progressive citizens of Emporia will vote in favor of returning to hard times in order to clean their thoroughfares.

Crushed by Taxation.

France is being slowly crushed by the burden her militarism imposes. The budget for the coming year is estimated at three-quarters of a billion dollars. This is an enormous increase, and the material development of France does not justify the additional burden. Her population is stationary, and her commerce doe not expand nearly so rapidly as that of other commercial nations. Her foreign trade is but little larger than it was twenty years ago. Her national debt is four and a half billion dollars. The French are neither prosperous nor contented under this burden.

Sweeping Resolutions.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. in national convention at Seattle, adopted a most comprehensive set of resolutions, covering everything, we believe, except the tariff and free silver. In their earnestness they are attempting too much. They should not allow their organization to become a national scold, by embodying in their annual resolutions a condemnation of everything. They are banded together for certain objects, and should confine their public utterances to such matters.

Sir Redvers Buller.

General Sir Redvers Buller is on the sea with a complete army corps, hurrying to the scene of conflict in South Africa. He is the British commander-in-chief, and has been given almost unlimited leeway to employ his own plans to accomplish these things—conquer the Boers, establish equal rights for all white men, and to arrange for the civil administration of the conquered territory. He has a tremendous task before him, but he possesses the confidence of the English people and government in a very high degree.

Democrat Favor Expansion.

Hon. John Barrett, of Portland, Ore., a prominent Pacific Coast Democrat, was minister to Siam during Cleveland's last term. He was invited to speak at the state industrial convention at Dallas, Texas, the other day, and he ended his address with an eloquent appeal for retaining the fruits of Dewey's victory. He urged this policy: "First, the early construction and government control of the Nicaragua canal; second, the laying of a trans-Pacific cable; third, the protection of our markets in China under the old treaty provisions for freedom of trade; fourth, the permanent control of the Philippines." The great majority of the Democratic audience cheered to the echo, while Governor Sayers became so angry that he left the stage. The incident shows that the people are not in favor of a policy of cowardice and contraction.

Lipton in 1901.

There will be no America's cup race next year. Sir Thomas Lipton announces that he will try again to "lift that cup," but that he can not have such a boat as he desires built in time for next year. He says she must be "15 to 20 minutes faster than the Shamrock, and must be an improvement on the Columbia." To do that will certainly take time. Well, we will welcome him two years hence, and give him a still faster boat than the Columbia for a competitor.

Cape Nome Gold.

There will be a wild rush to the Nome gold field next spring. The seashore for miles is very rich in gold. All that is needed is to wash the sands in an old-fashioned gold cradle. The streams flowing to the sea also run over golden sands, and the mountains back of the district are believed to be fabulously rich. This district is in Alaska, and the miners will be spared the exactions of the Canadian mining laws.

Ignorance of Bible History.

At a monthly meeting of Sunday school superintendents in Boston the other day, Mr. Vernon A. Field, superintendent of a school in Chelsea, a suburb of Boston, gave a talk on primary classes. He said that upon asking the name of the first man he found the opinion divided between McKinley and George Washington; but at length the children settled firmly upon Dewey as the holder of that honor. He used the incident as illustrating the dense ignorance of the average child upon Bible history and characters. If this is true in Boston, how much better is it elsewhere?

Decatur's Toast.

It was Commodore Stephen Decatur who once offered this toast: "Our country—may she ever be right; but our country, right or wrong!" That sentiment appeals to the patriotism of every right-minded citizen. Over in England there are differences of opinion as to the Transvaal war; but, so far as heard from, every Briton, now that the war is actually on, is ready to back up the government with his last shilling and his last drop of blood. There is a lesson in this for some people on this side the herring-pond, who call themselves American citizens. The lesson is there, if they have the sense and patriotism to heed it.

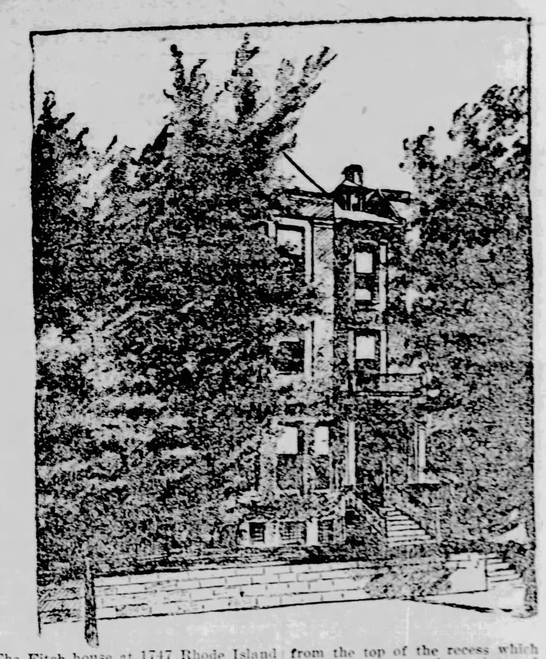
The Pine is Passing.

The demand for lumber exceeds the supply, and a force of 35,000 men will this winter move on the pine forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Will in the next decade we shall see the end of the pine in these states. Worse than that, there is no systematic effort made to reforest the denuded areas, to furnish a lumber supply for the future. It begins to look as though brick, steel and terra cotta will be the building materials of the future, for wood will be too costly for that use.

Gold and Silver.

The United States produced $64,463,000 worth of gold and 54,438,000 fine ounces of silver during the calendar year of 1898. The South African Republic leads in gold production with $79,213,925, and Mexico stands first as a silver producing country with 56,728,000 fine ounces. The Transvaal war will check gold production there for the coming year, but the supply will be ample for all needs, and there is no new argument in sight for the Bryan plan of fifty-cent silver cartwheels.

DEWEY'S NEW HOME IN WASHINGTON.



The Fitch house at 1747 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, which has been selected for a gift to Admiral Dewey was the choice of both the admiral and the House committee out of more than 60 which were offered for selection. The house was built some 12 years ago by James E. Fitch, and has been occupied by him continuously since then with the exception of the past year. It has the frontage, unusually ample for a city house, of 27 feet, and extends back 72 feet, with a sweep of apartments that is unbroken from the front to the rear. There is no back building, and the first floor is divided into three large rooms of equal width.

The parlor is finished in white and gold, and then comes the library, which is finished in old oak, and, last of all, the dining room, with mahogany. The library or middle room is lighted in part from the top of the recess which starts in the side wall at that point, and where in the two upper stories windows are found.

Wide sliding doors separate the rooms, and when opened the interior has an effect of spaciousness which is hard to find in a house of similar size.

The house contains 17 rooms and 4 bath rooms. It is built of brick, with brown stone trimmings. The design is a quiet and simple one, and the general effect is pleasing and dignified. There is quite a wide piazza in front of the house, which is formed by the junction of Rhode Island and Connecticut avenues and M street.

To the west is the residence of David R. McKee with a side lawn adjoining the Fitch house, and upon which the upper windows open. Adjoining on the east are three stone front houses, and beyond is St. Matthew's Catholic church.

Mr. Casey Talks About Ohio and Political Fashions.

"Mr. Bryan's political clothes are givin' him much concern this fall," remarked Mr. Casey, lighting his pipe for a chat. "He had been sufferin' frim a rush iv words to th' head, and whin he tuk off his kurnil's uniform, it was sooch a relief thot he threw it in th' river. Thin whin he attempted t' put on his free silver suit agin he found thot th' moths had crucified it across th' seat, and thot it was worn threadbare, an' out iv sthyle anyhow. Thot lift him scunddin' under bare poles an' at th' mercy iv th' inimy, so th' old ladies iv th' Aunty parthy drissed him out timperrarily in some petticoats until Agnes-aldo, th' b'y orat'r iv th' Fillypeans, cud sind him a pair of pants. These pants were iv course built on th' expansion plan which is Agnes-aldo's style, and as you kin imagin', Mr. Bryan looks fooney enough—he don't know whither he's comin' or goin'. His dressmakers talk iv puttin' a goold bug patch on the left rear flank, and a monopoly patch on th' exthreme right, so thot he kin sit down on thim whin he gets tired iv expansion. However no cloth will be cut until they hear what th' political fashions are going t' be in Ohio.

"Ohio is th' sthate where we chreate political styles f'r th' ensuing season f'r th' intire counthry. Whin we start our campaign, th' eyes iv th' nation are upon us. All th' big guns frim all over are watchin' Ohio.

"New York makes th' styles f'r trousers an' maynoo cards, but Ohio sets th' pace for politics and plathforms—and th' silverites, an' th' neophytes, an' th' fly-by-nights are all anxious t' find out what th' champeens are doin' an' how did we do it.

"Ohio is th' Beauiful Parce of th' political coshtume-maker, an' they come here frim all over t' dischover what styles will be popular this season, and what's goin' t' be a dom good thing to leave alone.

"In th' Dimmocchratic headquarters in th' east, th' chairman tells th' Buttons to call up Ohio an' listhen to what are they doing out there.

"'Ki-yi, sir,' says th' b'y, 'is this chintral? Connect me wit' Ohio. Hello, Ohio! We want to know if silver thrimmins will be much worn this season?'

"'No,' says Ohio, 'silver is unpopular, an' will only be tolerated in coofs an' collar buttons.'

"Thin comes th' query frim th' South: 'Are ye wearing non-expansion trousers up there this fall?'

"'No,' says Ohio, 'they're cut full in th' bosom and hang easy, wit' plinty of room f'r th' legs.'

The tillyphone has another convulsion and th' West wants t' know what will be th' proper length of court costhumes during th' nixt campaign, and what is your most favorite crown jool.

"'Court costhumes,' replies Ohio, 'will only be seen on scare-crows. The car buncle is th' latest jool, an' th' Dimmycharts 'll get it in th' neck. Manilly hats are much worn be ivrybody.'

"Thin comes a 'phone frim th' North, an' chintral answers: 'We're very sorry we can't get Ohio f'r yez t'day, as Mayor Jones is talkin' troo his hat, an' th' linetists busy.'

G. W. S.

REMOVING A BRIDGE.

CUT AWAY BY ELECTRICITY IN A FEW HOURS.

Hot Wires Ate Their Way Through Until Structure Tumbled Into the River of Its Own Weight.

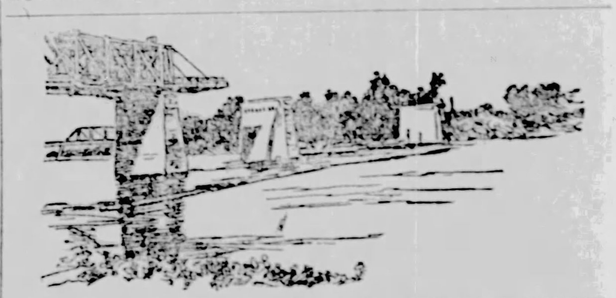
An Indiana man employed the heating power of an electric current to wreck a 735-foot bridge without injury to the substructure. This exceedingly interesting feat, described in the Western Electrician, was accomplished at Clinton, Ind. It appears that the bridge over the Wabash at this point was up to that time the only toll bridge in the state and was owned by one man. It had become antiquated and the county authorities purchased it with the idea of erecting a steel bridge in its place, using the same piers and approaches. Under the terms of the contract the owner of the bridge was to remove the superstructure inside of thirty days, without injuring in any way the sustaining piers and masonry.

This was apparently a very easy task, but after consultation with bridge builders, house wreckers, riggers, engineers, and, in fact, every one who had a plan to suggest, the only practical plan evolved was to build a false work and take the bridge down piecemeal. To blow the bridge up with dynamite would probably injure the piers and to burn it would likewise crack and injure the masonry. The thirty days elapsed and no plan was decided upon. An extension of the time for one week was granted. At this point a young electrician living in Clinton came to the fore with a scheme to literally cut the bridge down with hot electric wires and this unique plan was finally successfully carried out with the greatest satisfaction, the operation requiring but ten hours.

The bridge, which was built in 1853, consisted of three spans, with a seventy-foot draw, and, as already mentioned, was 735 feet long. Each of these spans was composed of nine chords, each consisting of three nine-inch by nine-inch yellow poplar timbers. It is perfectly evident, therefore, that if each of these timbers was cut through simultaneously the span would drop into the river without injuring the piers.

Current was secured from a near-by generating plant and leading wires were run to the farthest span. Each of the timbers to be cut was next encircled with a heavy resistance wire and connections run to the main circuit. The resistance of these wires was so proportioned that the passage of an electric current of definite length would bring them to a cherry red, just on the same principle as an incandescent lamp filament is brought to a nearly white heat. To make the cutting, or, more correctly, burning, more positive, a five-pound sash-weight was hung at the bottom of each loop. In exactly one hour and forty minutes after the application of the current each timber was cut through and the hot wires to a point where the weight of the structure was sufficient to break the rest, and the span they supported tumbled into the river. This operation was repeated with each span without a hitch or delay of any kind.

An examination after the fall of the bridge showed how thoroughly the current had done its work. Each timber was burned through to the same extent; namely, five inches deep on the top and three inches on the sides, the cut being comparatively clean, the wood not being charred for more than an inch on each side of the point of contact with the hot wire.



THE BRIDGE AFTER IT HAD BEEN CUT AWAY BY A CURRENT OF ELECTRICITY.

TIME'S VALUE

Cannot be measured by dollars. Time lost can never be regained. The

Ruby Jeweled Elgin Watch

has for over a third of a century been the recognized leader for accuracy, endurance and truthful time telling.

The World's Standard.

A mechanical wonder. Elgin Watches are sold by jewelers everywhere. An Elgin watch always has the word "Elgin" engraved on the works—fully guaranteed. Our new booklet, free to all who write, will interest you.

Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.

Razor Steel

There are 11 grades of steel; low grades are no better than iron. Our blades are RAZ R STEEL; makes a blade to swear by. This cut is exact size of 50-cent knife. To start you we will send one for 48c; 1 for $2.00, postpaid. Best 7-inch shears, 63c. This knife and shears $1.00 postpaid. Hollow ground razor with strop, by mail $1.33. Send for 80-page free list, and "Use a Razor."

Maher & Grosh Co. 632 A St, Toledo Ohio.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of a composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patter is are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.75
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.60
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
1 dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

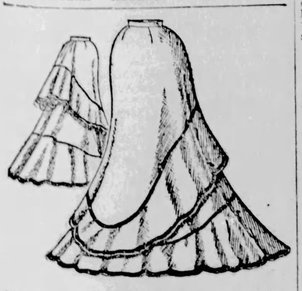
READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern, also description and directions as to the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

NO. 1667—MAYHEW WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—This very simple but stylish round waist, the Mayhew, is of oyster colored satin. It is cut plain in the back and just reaches the waist line. In front it curves down a trifle at the belt, and has the darts laid in plaits. The trimming that simulates a yoke is of gray black velvet ribbon with a frill of lace.

NO. 1674—CALVIN SKIRT.



Sizes—Medium and large. A stylish and very popular design for a separate skirt to wear with independent waists, or to complete a costume. It is cut in circular shape and trimmed with two graduated circular flounces trimmed with bands of flat trimming. As illustrated, it is of black taffeta, trimmed with black velvet ribbon.

NO. 1665—GWENDOLIN JACKET.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A very smart jacket of mode colored broadcloth is shown in the "Gwendolin." It has a seamed and fitted back which extends over the shoulders in front to form a yoke effect. It is double-breasted across the bust and slopes off to form a V below the waist line. There are sheath-like coat sleeves, finished with sapphire blue velvet. The collar is of blue velvet, as are the bands that edge

the jacket and cover the darts. The lining is of sapphire blue gros grain.

NO. 1685—CLAUDE OVERCOAT.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. The Claude is a very stylish model for a fall overcoat for boys of eight, ten and twelve years.

It is cut with a fly front, with one seam in the middle of the back and one under the arms. Proper materials for this coat are melton, cheviot and heavy serge.

NO. 1671—BELGRAVE WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.—There is a charming color scheme in the Belgrave waist. Violet colored cashmere forms the body of the waist, which is plain in the back and fulled a little in front. Over this is worn

a short bolero of cream lace appliqued on the palest mauve silk. A bow of the silk catches the bolero together in front. The lapels and collar of the bolero are of deep velvet, and the high collar is of the mauve silk.

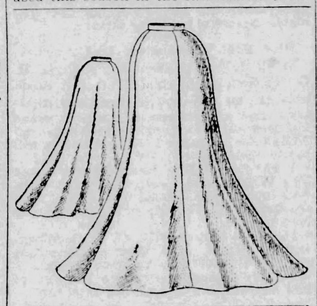
NO. 1676—VERNON OVERSKIRT.

Medium size. A simple design which may be used with any of the favorite gored or circled skirts. It is cut circular without fullness at the belt and rounding off in front to show the front breadth of the skirt. It is scalloped and the edges bound with braid or ribbon.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1673—LANGHAM SKIRT.

Sizes—Medium and large. The smartest tailor skirts this fall are made in the most sheath-like fashion. The Langham is a London model which will be much used this season in the fashionable tailor



skirts. There is a rather straight and narrow front gore, and the back and sides are in one piece, cut circular, with no seam in the back and no fullness at the belt, and flaring in pretty, full curves at the hem.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

NO. 1670—SCALCHI WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. A very pretty design for dressy afternoon use is given in the Scalchi waist. The blouse of black silk opens down the front and rolls back at the bust in pointed revers, showing a full vest—which is faced on the lining—and a plastron of lace. The revers are of white silk, and the square yoke which extends over the sleeve tops is of heavy cream lace over white. The yoke would look equally well of brocaded silk.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

NO. 1487—ROOSEVELT LOUNGING OR SMOKING JACKET.

Sizes—Medium and large.—The prettiest sorts of lounging or smoking jackets can be made at home, and a nicer present for a male member of the family could not be

designed. The "Roosevelt" is an excellent pattern for one of these jackets, easy both to cut and make. Cloth or silk is the material used and the lining is usually quilted satin. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

Rough Riding.

"Jim took the farewell round trip on the palatial Massasoit last week. Only half rate, you know, with those famous meals thrown in. Jim loves high living, you remember?"

"Yes."

"Well, he lost the meal he started with and couldn't eat another during the entire trip"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That Comet Won't Be Here.

Professor Rudolph Falb, of Vienna, is a scientific man of high standing in Europe, who has made quite a reputation for his success in foretelling seismic disturbances, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. His theory—which is held by many other scientists—is that the interior of the earth is a molten mass, and is affected by the attraction of the moon, precisely as are the waters of the sea. The "critical days" of each year are those when the moon is nearest the earth, and hence her pull is the strongest. And Professor Falb had much success in this line of prediction.

But he made a prediction of another kind five years ago, of an event he declared was to happen on November 13, 1899. That is two weeks from Monday next.

In February, 1894, The Blade published Falb's prediction, which is this: That on November 13 of this year the great comet of 1866 will appear and collide with the earth; then "the fireworks and—darkness."

In other words, he declared that the impact of the wanderer from the depths of space will destroy all life on the globe—perhaps producing a degree of heat intense enough to reduce the earth to a fiery vapor, such as he believes it was millions of years ago.

The prediction seems not to be in the way of fulfillment, however. The comet ought to be visible by this time—a huge fiery crescent swung threateningly in the sky, and coming nearer and nearer each day. But it is not in sight, not even as a telescopic object.

Hence the people on earth may hold themselves safe so far as November 13 is concerned. Wherever the comet of 1866 may be in the vast universe, it is not near enough to reach us by that time. And as comets are in the habit of disappearing utterly, it may be that the on in this case has gotten entangled by the attraction of systems far in the depths of space, and will never revisit the solar system of which our earth forms an insignificant unit.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

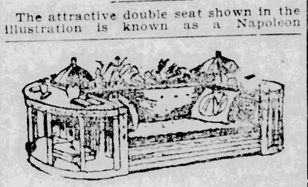
In a recent article on the origin of the Yosemite Valley, Prof. W. P. Blake—a most adequate authority on the subject—remarks that the gorge, so grand and impressive, is, in fact, only a minor feature of the glacial workings above it through hundreds of square miles of the Sierra. Prof. Blake thinks that the ice must have filled the gorge, and much above it, to a thickness of 5,000 feet, and with a pressure upon the floor of the valley of 120,000 pounds to the square foot; the tremendous force of such a weight, on the under surface of which was a broken mass of rock, like diamonds in a drill grinding, planing and cutting, can scarcely be imagined, for untold ages too, this mighty force was at work, polishing the face of the country through which it passed. The character of the Yosemite rock being granite, close-grained and verticle in structure, with points of easy fracture, it would appear that, as the great mass of ice bore down upon this vertical rock, it was broken and knocked over by the moving ice, flaking off at the places of easy cleavage. Thus, according to Prof. Blake, the precipice was formed, and thus is explained the dome-shaped summits of the mountains there.

The committee on standardization of generators, motors and transformers, appointed by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, decides that the standard temperature and pressure selected for reference are, respectively, 77 degrees F. and 29.92 inches of mercury, or if the room temperature during the test differs from 77 degrees, the observed rise of temperature should be corrected by nine-tenths per cent for each degree to make up for increased copper resistance. The thermometer indicating the room temperature should also be screened from thermal radiation emitted by heated bodies, or from drafts of air. A full load run of from six to eighteen hours is recommended before making temperature tests, but this can be shortened if the machines are heated by overloading them, and the rise of temperatures of conductors should always be measured by their increase of resistance. The increase for copper is taken at seven-tenths per cent per degree F. With this method the maximum rise allowable is given at about 90 degrees F. the other parts whose temperature is measured by thermometers are allowed somewhat more, with the exception of the bearings, where 101 degrees F. is the final maximum.

A novel and pleasing discovery is credited to a German inventor, whose name unfortunately does not appear, the realization of a silk bleaching process by which the silk comes out a dazzling white. It is found that, if to bleaching baths of peroxide of sodium or hydrogen a liquid alcohol of the ethylic series, such as wood or ordinary spirit, is added, or glycerine, ethyl aldehyde, acetone, or any body belonging to the same series as the last two, the bleaching effect is increased greatly. Hitherto perfectly white silk could only be got from raw yellow material on condition of taking out the hue; now it can be easily obtained without the loss of the latter. The supplementary bleaching agents can be used over and over again, being added to the bleaching baths in quantities and at temperatures depending upon the material and the degree and speed of bleaching required. In one example noted, a closed vessel fitted with an upward condenser contains 1 pounds of raw yellow silk, 22 of commercial 3 per cent peroxide of hydrogen, ammonia to neutralize the acidity of the peroxide, and 22 pounds of raw acetone. The whole is boiled for one hour. The silk comes out dazzling white.

NOVEL IDEA.

The attractive double seat shown in the illustration is known as a Napoleon



THE NAPOLEON COUCH.

couch. The circular ends at either end add much to its decorative effect, and can be used to set the lamp on and as a bookcase, too.

A MUTUAL MISUNDERSTANDING.

The boy said, "I'm collectin'."
The man said, "Oh, go 'way!
You ought to have the sense to see
This isn't my pay day."

The boy said, "I'm collectin' "—
He spoke like one with cramps;
He feared, you see, the sage man—
"Collectin' postage stamps!"

The man grinned, "Well, why didn't
You say so, foolish elf?
There—there's my big waste basket—
Crawl in and help yourself!"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ABOUT CATS.

A Philadelphia cat wears false teeth.

A Macen (Mo.) cat reared six young squirrels.

A litter of foxes is cared for by a Reading (Pa.) tabby.

A cat known to be over 25 years old died at Tyro, Kan., the other day.

Thirteen Brooklyn cats quarreled and fought until all but one were dead.

A Philadelphia man owns a cat that he says has killed 2,500 mice during its lifetime.

In a mine near Butte, Mont., live hundreds of cats that have never seen the light of day.

Twenty years ago a cat race was held at Lancaster, Ky., in which there were 300 entries.

Margaret King, a New York woman, while intoxicated, cut a kitten into pieces with a pair of shears.

A cat in a Strand tavern in London has become intemperate through drinking wine spilled by waiters.

Sebastian, a big black cat owned by a Cumberland (Md.) woman, wears a diamond earring in each ear.

By a London woman's will an allowance of £12 a year is made for the maintenance of each of her five pet cats.

Twelve black cats were put in a New York cold storage warehouse. At the end of six months their hair had turned white.

Fifty cats took possession of a Liverpool man's house while his family was away and attempts to evict them were repulsed.

A Baltimore cat gave birth to a litter of four kittens, two of which have only two legs apiece, and these only the fore legs. They have no hind legs. Another kitten has three legs and not even a hint of a fourth leg where that leg should be. The fourth kitten has four legs, but its two back feet, instead of having their soles face toward the ground, unaccountably are turned upward.—Chicago Tribune.

THE ALLIES.

Then up rose Aguinaldo
And threw his paper down,
And rubbed his golden collar
Which served him as a crown.
He fingered fast his whistle
And blew it three times three,
To summon all his men-at-arms
Of high and low degree.

They came and to his collar
Touched loyal finger-tips
And, squatting round him, waited
The message from his lips.
"Good news!" quoth he in Tagal,
As he [illegible] whistle twirled,
"This war is just McKinley's—
I read it in the World.

"The Democrats are with us,
Like Edward Atkinson;
So, pray that they shall triumph
And rule at Washington.
That flag is just McKinley's;
Go, pull it down, and shoot
The soldiers—it will help us
And our allies to boot!"

Nine whistle blasts assembled.
Three whistle blasts dismissed.
And each man gripped more tightly
The bolo in his fist.
They went to fight our soldiers
And fire upon the flag,
To win in war a triumph for
Democracy and Ag.
—Columbus Dispatch.

After Dinner

To assist digestion, relieve distress after eating or drinking too heartily, to prevent constipation, take

Hood's Pills

Sold everywhere. 25 cents.

OVER-WORK WEAKENS YOUR KIDNEYS

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood

YOUR KIDNEYS ARE YOUR BLOOD PURIFIERS

The Prompt Way to Cure Yourself When Symptoms Show That Your Kidneys Are Out of Order.

To Test the Wonderful Merits of the Great Modern Discovery, Swamp-Root, Every Blade Reader May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

The way to be well is to pay attention to your kidneys.

They are the most important organs of the body—the blood filters.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys strain or filter out the impurities in the blood—that is their work.

Purifying your blood is not a question of taking a laxative or physic.

Does your blood run through your bowels?

What the bowel-cleaner does is to throw out the poison confined in your bowels, ready for absorption into your blood, but the poisons which are already in your blood, causing your present sickness, it leaves there.

There is no other way of purifying your blood except by means of your kidneys.

That is why bowel-cleaners fail to do their work—they fail to help the kidneys.

When you are sick, then, no matter what you think the name of your disease is, the first thing you should do is to afford aid to your kidneys by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney Remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and specialist, has attained a far-famed reputation through the discovery and marvelous success of Swamp-Root in purifying the blood, and thereby curing chronic and dangerous diseases, caused by sick kidneys, of which some of the symptoms are given below.

Pain or dull ache in back or head, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, irregular heart, sleeplessness, sallow complexion, dropsy, irritability, loss of ambition, obliged to pass water often during the day, and to get up many times at night, and all forms of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root is sold by all dealers, in fifty-cent or one-dollar bottles. Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghampton, N. Y.

To prove the wonderful merits of his great discovery he now offers to every reader of this paper a prepaid free sample bottle of Swamp-Root, which he will send to any address, free by mail.

A book about Health, Diet and Disease as Related to your Kidneys and giving some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from the sufferers cured, also sent free with the sample bottle.

The great discovery, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a sample bottle and to kindly mention The Toledo Weekly Blade when sending their address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

LAUNCH OF THE TORPEDO BOAT SHUBRICK.

MISS CARRIE S. SHUBRICK

Washington, Oct. 31.—President McKinley left Washington at 8 o'clock this morning for Richmond, Va., where he will attend the launching of the torpedo boat Shubrick. Besides the President the party consisted of Secretary Hay, Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Root, Secretary Long, Secretary and Mrs. Hitchcock and two daughters, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Secretary to the President Porter and Mrs. Porter, Assistant Secretary George B. Cortelyou, Mr. Forster (stenographer), General and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee. Accompanying the official party were Mr. Charles A. Moore, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Henry M. Scott, of San Francisco. The weather was extremely inclement, a cold rain falling, and Mrs. McKinley did not accompany the President.

The launching of the Shubrick took place at the yards of the Trigg Shipbuilding company at three o'clock this afternoon, and despite the disagreeable weather the ceremony was witnessed by an immense concourse of people.

The Shubrick is the first war vessel built in Richmond for the United States navy since the civil war.

Carrie S. Shubrick, the ten-year-old daughter of Dr. John Templar Shubrick, of Rocky Mount, N. C., is to christen the new boat. Little Miss Shubrick comes of a family famous in the naval history of the country. She is a great-granddaughter of Captain John Templar Shubrick, and a great grand-niece of the famous old hero, Rear Admiral William Branford Shubrick, in memory of whom the torpedo boat was named.

SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

Object is to Illustrate Advancement and Resources of the South.

New York, Oct. 28.—Plans are about completed for the great southern exposition, which will open at the Grand Central Palace next week and continue until the first of the year. The purpose of the exposition, primarily, is to enlighten the people of the north and east on the resources of the south and to give practical demonstration of the south's development in education, science, art and manufacturing and industrial activity.

The exposition will have departments of fine arts and history, commerce and manufactures, agriculture, horticulture and farm implements, machinery and forest products, woman's education and negro departments.

For the forestry department, it is intended that each species of tree shall be represented by several specimens of all the commercial forms into which it is manufactured, and every shipping grade of each species and variety will be represented by one or two specimens.

It will be the purpose of the negro department to show the progress of the negro race in America from the old plantation days to the present time. Exhibits of work done by negroes in all walks of life will be found in this department, while in the educational exhibit the advancement of the negro race in education will be shown.

OUR SOLDIER DEAD.

Removal of Remains of Soldiers Killed in the Philippines.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special to the World from Washington says: D. H. Rhodes, an employe of the quartermaster's department who superintended the removal of the dead soldiers from Cuba this spring, has departed for Manila to make arrangements for bringing to this country the bodies of the boys in blue who have fallen or died of disease in the Philippine islands.

The promise made by the President at the time of the breaking out of the Spanish war that the bodies of all soldiers who fell in battle or died of disease in foreign countries should be returned to their homes in this country for final interment would be adhered to in regard to the Philippine war.

The first bodies will be sent back by the returning transports which are now carrying troops to the islands, and will probably reach this country about the first of the year.

The remaining bodies of American soldiers left in Cuba and Porto Rico last spring and the bodies of those who have died in those islands since will be brought back to this country in December.

Sentenced to the Pen.

Nevada, Mo., Oct. 30.—Ex-County Treasurer Frank E. Parker, found guilty of embezzling $26,000 of county funds, has been sentenced to three years and six months in the penitentiary.

BOERS WIN BIG VICTORY.

TWO BRITISH REGIMENTS AND A BATTERY SURRENDER.

Moral Effect of Victory Alarms the English—Orders for Reserves to be Ready to Move.

London, Oct. 31.—The following is the text of Gen. White's dispatch to the war office:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 30.—10:35 p. m.

"I have to report a disaster to the column sent by me to take a position on a hill to guard the left flank of the troops. In these operations to-day the Royal Irish Fusiliers, No. 10 mounted battery and the Gloucestershire regiment were surrounded in the hills, and after losing heavily, had to capitulate. The casualties have not yet been ascertained.

"A man of the Fusiliers, employed as a hospital orderly, came in under a flag of truce with a letter from the survivor of the column, who asked for assistance to bury the dead. I fear there is no doubt of the truth of the report.

"I formed a plan in the carrying out of which the disaster occurred, and I alone responsible for the plan. There is no blame whatever to the troops, as the position was untenable."

Blow Was Unexpected.

While minor reverses were not wholly unexpected, nothing like the staggering blow Gen. Joubert delivered to Gen. White's forces yesterday was anticipated. The full extent of the disaster is not yet acknowledged, if it is known at the war office; the loss in effective men must be appalling to a general who is practically surrounded. Two of the finest British regiments and a mule battery deducted from the Ladysmith garrison weakens it about a fifth of its total strength and alters the whole situation very materially in favor of the Boers who have again shown themselves stern fighters and military strategists of no mean order. The disaster cost the British from 1,500 to 2,000 men and six seven pound screw guns, and, as the Boer artillery is already stronger than imagined, the capture of these guns will be a great help to the Boers.

Further news must be awaited before it is attempted to fix the blame where it belongs. Gen. White manfully accepts all the responsibility for the disaster which apparently was at least partially due to the stampeding of the mules with the guns.

From the list it will be seen that forty-two officers were made prisoners, besides a newspaper correspondent, J. Hyde.

The interest in the news was universal, pervading all classes and conditions of London's populace. The newspaper extras were eagerly read in business houses, on the streets and by women in their carriages.

Then there was a rush to the war office, which by noon was surrounded with private carriages and hansoms, while many of the humbler class of people came on foot, all waiting and watching for the names they held dear.

Never was the old saw, "bad news travels quickly" better exemplified here than to-day. By noon gloom and bitter sorrow prevailed throughout the British metropolis. At the government offices no effort was made to conceal the

Feeling of Dismay

prevailing. One official said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"It is inexplicable and I am sorry to say that its moral effect is inestimable. We have lost heavily in many wars and have had regiments almost wiped out, but to have regiments captured, and by the Boers! It is terrible."

An official of the war office said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The disaster is more likely due to the craze of our younger officers to distinguish themselves, obtain mention in the dispatches and earn the Victoria Cross than to the fault of that splendid Indian veteran, Gen. White, in spite of his avowal."

As the day wore on the crowd around the war office swelled to enormous proportions, and at Gloucester, the home of many of those engaged, the wildest excitement prevailed. The special editions of the local newspapers were speedily exhausted and the same thing occurred at Bristol and other towns in that county. Coming so soon after the engagement at Reitfont, where the Gloucestershires suffered heavily, brought the keenest sorrow to households all over the county whose name the regiment bears.

While announcement to-day of the arrival of General Buller at Cape Town was received by the British with unfeigned satisfaction, it is pointed out that the general can not end the war without an army corps, and some of the troops which are to compose it have not even left England for South Africa.

Dispatches from Cape Town show that General Buller's reception there was most enthusiastic. He was welcomed by General Sir Frederick Forester-Wilker, after which they both entered a carriage and drove to Government house, escorted by mounted police and mounted volunteers. They were wildly cheered by the throngs of people lining the route. There were cries of "avenge Majuba," and wild cheers for the general.

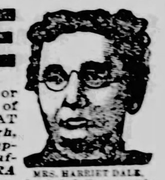
General Buller's face was impassive as he returned military salutes for the cheers.

The advices from Cape Town show that the Boers are gathering in considerable force at Dewdrop, southwest of Ladysmith, while large forces of Boers are advancing over the Helpmakaar road. A big camp of Boers is to be formed between Harrismith Bridge and Potgietere Farm camp, at Dewdrop, which, it is said, will extend four miles.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 80 per cent permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE



MRS. HARRIET DALE.

If you have any CHRONIC Disease or Lingering Ailment of the HEAD, THROAT or LUNGS, as *Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma* or *Deafness* the *SANA-CERA CURE will cure you.*

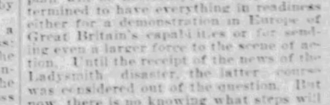
Grayford, Indiana, recently cured of Catarrh, Bronchitis and Severe Prostration.

She writes:—"I have been a constant sufferer for many years, and never expected such great relief in so short a time. Your SANA-CERA CURE is certainly a most wonderful revelation to me and my friends. Several are going to send to you for treatment. I never felt better in my life."

FREE HOME TREATMENT.

To prove the merits of the Sana-Cera Cure we will give free treatment to a limited number of the readers of this paper, agreeing to refund the money when cured you will recommend us to your friends. All medicine and necessary instruments to effect a cure **absolutely free.** Send a description of your ailment, name and P. O. address, and if you have had many are in advance of you, or write for our Question Blank, and prompt attention will be given you free. Address **Dr. M. Beatty, Prof'l Adviser,** Dept. Z 71 125 W. 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.



Boys and Girls can get a Nickel Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 20 Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each; when sold we will forward the Bluine, post-paid, and a large Premium List. Write at once.

BLUINE CO., BLUE, Concord Junction, Mass.

LADIES! [illegible] 1427 CARR'S

ACTIVE MAN OR LADY

Wanted by long established house to employ and superintend business. $18 per month and expenses. ZIEGLER & CO., Locust St., Phila., Pa.

A MACHINE to weave fence of coiled hard steel spring wire. 40 rods wire for 100 Rod Fence. Catalogue Free. Address, Carter Wire Fence Mach. Co., Mt. Sterling, O.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE

SALESMEN Wanted Everywhere to Sell NEW 20th CENTURY BURNER

Sells Itself $100 to $200 PER MONTH Perfection Burner Co., 23 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Patd QUAKES FOLDING VAPOR BATH CABINET 250,000 sold. Every home should have one for health, comfort and beauty. Cures all diseases which come from impure blood. Makes you clean, vigorous and healthy. Prevents disease. Opens the pores, draws out all impurities through them, leaves the skin soft and beautiful. Without drugs it cures by a physical process. Relieves rheumatism, obesity, female ills, all blood, skin and nerve troubles. Endorsed by physicians. Folds in small space. Weighs 25 lbs. Faded. Valuable book, etc., free. Agents wanted, men and women, $100.00 a month and expenses. Address U. WORLD MFG. CO., Cincinnati, O. Or 409 Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo. Or 409 Commercial Building, Kansas City, Mo.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

It is Ordered Out as Result of the Ladysmith Disaster.

London, Oct. 31.—It is learned by The Associated Press that the war office has ordered a second army corps to be in readiness to be called out.

The military officials have not yet decided whether the consummation of the plan will be necessary, but they are determined to have everything in readiness either for a demonstration in Europe or Great Britain's expenditures or for sending even a larger force to the scene of action. Until the receipt of the news of the Ladysmith disaster, the latter course was considered out of the question. But now, there is no knowing what steps will be decided upon.

EUROPEAN HOSTILITY

Prompts England to Call Out Second Army Corps.

London, Oct. 31.—The preparation to call out the second army corps, taken in conjunction with the extraordinary naval activity here, has again aroused the belief in service circles that the government has good reason to anticipate European hostility. No reason to justify this latest reiteration of rumors of Russian, French or German interference can be found, however. It was learned on good authority that the motive could be quite an official, "in wanting to show the other fellows what we can do," and is on a line with calling out the militia, a purely precautionary measure dictated by the necessity of bringing up the home military force to its normal strength, or rather, to a strength proportionate with the necessities of a nation engaged in a foreign war. Still, it is doubtful whether the second corps will be actually called out. The development depends on two circumstances. First, the attitude of Europe, as evinced after this first serious British reverse; second, upon the judgment of General Buller, who, in finding the conditions not so favorable as expected, may demand the troops.

Troops Ordered Forward.

London, Oct. 31.—The war office has sent the following dispatch to Gen. Buller:

"Three extra battalions of foot and one mountain battery, with reserves, will leave England during the course of ten days to make good the casualties."

Six Boers Killed.

Cape Town, Oct. 26.—According to a dispatch received here from Pretoria in the engagement of the British forces under Capt. Plumer and the Boers at Rhodes Drift, six Boers were killed and four were made prisoners.

More Troops to Sail.

London, Oct. 26.—Orders were issued to-day for an additional 5,000 troops to sail for South Africa between Nov. 4 and Nov. 18.

Order to Mobilize.

London, Oct. 31.—The commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolsley, has issued an order for the mobilization by

Continued on Seventh Page.

GENERAL GEORGE STEWART WHITE, V. C.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

Progress and Other Things

I am sorry for the people who stand in the way of what the world calls progress. It comes with such a ruthless grasp, many times sweeping away their most precious things, often bringing unexpected ruin and desolation and suffering. For it is not usually they who reap the benefit of this Juggernaut car, but those who came after the crushing process is all over.

If Progress—with a big P—could be made to see from some other point of view than the immediate material and selfish one, could consider the "other fellow" sometimes, it would move with just as much surety, and with far less friction. This is true with individuals and with nations, true in the small and large affairs of life. We want freedom to go forward but with most of us that means liberty to do according to our own sweet will, no matter how it may affect others. It is apt to bear an entirely different signification when the "other fellow's" freedom interferes with our own plans or prospects.

It seems to me that the people who are really standing in the way of progress are of two classes. The one class are those who have a confused idea that it is only growth in wealth, luxury, power, and aggrandizement which defines the word, leaving out of the count the poverty and misery of those over whom the car rolls. The other class are they who do not act up to their highest ideals because they think it is of no use to differ with the many. Passive acquiescence in a wrong makes a dead weight hard to be disposed of.

There is a story by Sarah Barnwell Elliott in the November McClure's Magazine which shows how the misunderstanding of the word "progress" often brings misfortune instead of the material good they were seeking. A contented and prosperous farmer was led to believe that he and his neighbors were so far behind the times that in his own expressive phraseology he'd "have to canter to catch up," and in "cantering" he had come nigh to losing everything he held dear and sacred, including his confidence in his fellow men. And there is a truth sharply put in the words of his friend: "But just you try to make things pay, and every blessed feeling and person and thing looks different, and in no time you feel poor enough to beg." Of course that does not mean to argue against thrift, but it is another way of saying that the eager desire to accumulate wealth, if allowed full sway, enters into the whole nature, and holds it to the exclusion of all else. And then is when one feels "poor enough to beg;" but what has produced this result is often named Progress.

The moral of the whole thing is that we should take care to have the right conception of true progress and act accordingly. It does not lie in securing freedom for ourselves while denying it to our neighbor; it is not in winning what are termed the good things of life without care for those less fortunate; nor for either the individual or the nation does it consist in the might which is said to make right, and the power which permits no questioning.

In the story mentioned above it is told that when it had become necessary to break the decision to sell the farm to the dear old mother whose days were lengthening into the shadows that precede the shining of the light of the eternal day, the wife, in urging her husband not to longer delay the telling, is made to say: "Come on; the longer you look at bad things, the bigger they grow."

That is a homely way of putting a truth for guiding every day action. There is nothing truer than this—the continued dwelling upon a misfortune, the continued insistence upon a grief or annoyance rolls it up exactly as a tiny snowball can be rolled into a mountain. Every time you look at the bad thing it gets "bigger" until it overshadows everything else and shuts out the sunlight.

"It is human nature," some one says. Well, then, alter human nature. That is what we must do any way if we are ever to reach to the higher things which are possible to each one of us. And one of the ways of doing this is to train ourselves to find the good in all things. It may often be hard to discover. It often is because we let ourselves see but the one side. We have eyes only for what annoys or pains us. And we look over and over, and talk about it, telling how we feel, and what we think, how hard it is to bear and it is almost past endurance. No wonder it grows, for that is the soil which gives it nourishment.

Leave it where it lies, no matter what it may be. Stop turning it over. Look away from it into the world and see what wonderful things there are left for you, wonderful because the treasures of life are inexhaustible, and therefore, within the reach of all.

We are too prone to dwell upon what worries, grieves or annoys us, but it is assuredly no way to win back happiness or contentment.

The trees are fast losing their summer drapery. Many of them already stand gaunt and bare against the autumn blue of the sky, awaiting what the winter has in store. They look so firm and strong, so able to endure all that will be brought against them during the days of their nakedness, while the life that will again clothe them with beauty when their cycle of rest is over, is withdrawn from outward manifestation.

Trees are always beautiful. Like human beings they differ in degrees of beauty, and each one, if you study it, has a character of its own. I can well understand Thoreau's love for the woods, and how each familiar tree came to seem like a loved companion with a message for him in its whispering. And this recalls to me what Charlotte Perkins Stetson says in her Tree Feelings:

I guess they like to stand still in the sun,
And just breathe out and in, and feel the cool sap run;
And like to feel the rain run through their hair,
And slide down to the roots and settle there.
But I think they like wind best. From the light touch
That lets the leaves whisper and kiss so much,
To the great swinging, tossing, flying wide,
And all the time so stiff and strong inside!
And the big winds, that pull, and make them feel
How long their roots are, and the earth how leal!
What would the world be without trees!

EMILY S. BOUTON.

The Cozy Corner

Written for The Blade.

FOUND—A NAME FOR IT.

It don't run on the water,
It don't run on a rail,
It cannot be a ship
Because it has no sail.

It cannot be a trotter,
Because it does not jolt;
It cannot be a pacer,
It never was a colt.

It cannot be a camel,
Because it has no hump;
It cannot be a kangaroo,
Because it does not jump.

It cannot be a bovine,
Because it has no horn;
I'll tell you Nancy Jane,
It's a roadster sure's you're born.

In sending the above answer to a poem entitled "Wanted—A Name For It," that recently appeared in this paper, the writer, E. Davenport, says:

I woke up about midnight; could not sleep; struck a match; lit the lamp; picked up the paper; read the poem; took my pencil; composed and wrote the answer; all done in less than thirty minutes.

The Cozy Corner editor hopes he went to sleep with the same promptness and dispatch after he had finished his literary labors.

Sweetie sends this earnest appeal to mothers and daughters:

Dear Editor:—Some time since I read a letter in the Corner from the pen of Laura Golden, in which she emphatically condemns the divorce law, and I wish to state that I think the law is a blessing instead of a curse; there are exceptions to all rules, and in this, of course, as well as all others.

She spoke of the effect that a divorce would have on children. It is a sorrowful but undeniable fact that people oftentimes marry who are no more fitted for each other than as if they were of an entirely different species. We have all seen such marriages, and know what a libel the word home becomes, applied to such a household. Instead of love and harmony, we find hate, discord, quarrels and some times blows. Think, for a second, what an effect it cannot help having on the character of a child born and trained in such a home. I can not help thinking that it would be better for such an uncongenial pair to procure a divorce, and do as I have often seen done, marry some one whose interests and sympathies were congenial, and raise up the existing children, as well as possible progeny, in peaceful and happy homes.

When two persons who are at cross purposes are compelled to live as one, you can plainly see that they will make sad work of their lives. It is every one's duty to get the best there is in them to the surface; a duty we owe to the world as well as ourselves. And when people find they have made a marriage loveless or uncongenial in any way, it is best to correct the mistake as soon as possible.

There is a law that is a crying disgrace to our boasted civilization; the one that allows girls to marry at 13 or 14 years of age. Think of a wife at such an age, and often a 15 or 16-year-old mother! This happens very often, and it is simply horrible. If girls were not allowed to marry, by laws of our land, till 20, there would not be so many divorces as there are now.

The best way is to remove the cause (children marrying) and then the remedy (divorce) not need to be applied so often. I know whereof I speak, in my own and many other cases, and from the ashes of my wrecked and ruined life I beg mothers to advise their daughters to heed and not be in a hurry to marry. The man who will not wait till a girl is arrived at a sensible age, is better off without a wife, and the rule will work both ways.

O! girls, if I could only make you understand for a moment the agony, the bitterness, the helpless, hopeless, heartache that will be yours when you find that your marriage is a mistake! I married when a mere child, and have lived to regret it in bitter tears of misery. I have not the courage to face the remedy, and I must endure till the end. If this keeps one girl from such a mistake as mine I shall be repaid for the letter and feel that I have helped some one which will be a crumb of comfort.

Metta A. D. sends this bright little chat for the Corner: Please say to the one who asked why George Eliot and Lewes could not be married that Lewes had been married previous to the time he had lived with George Eliot and according to English law he could not receive a divorce.

I am glad to see so much interest manifested by our Cozy Corner friends in regard to books and authors. Life is too short to waste a single day reading a worthless book.

Thanks, Madie May, for your well written book review in a recent issue of The Blade.

Laura Golden, I am always glad to see your letters.

Miss Bouton, I think, has given us the author's true meaning of the poem, "The Man With the Hoe."

Mrs. L. Y. S. writes: If the lady who has trouble with her bread souring will mix it as stiff as possible the first time working, and use but the least bit, if any, flour when making it into loaves, she will not have any more sour bread. It isn't the quality but the quantity of flour used that does the mischief. This is my own experience, at least.

THE COOK.

Written for The Blade's Cook.

I was called from my pickling and canning
To attend a state dinner, but look!
My fingers with fruit-stains were dingy,
And I hastily sought The Blade cook.

"Dear Cookie," I cried, "In your wisdom
Please tell me now, what do you think
Will cleanse them?" "I don't know," says Cookie,
"But Sapollo will take out ink!"

My housekeeper friend perpetrated that poem at my expense, never thinking I'd get even with her by having it printed. She thought it a great joke because I, pretending to be an authority on culinary matters, knew more about what would remove ink stains than fruit stains. "A case of theory vs. practice," she called it; but I didn't take it to heart.

A baker-man said the other day that he was filling his orders now for Christmas fruit cake and that being the case, here are some recipes for those of The Blade readers who wish to do the same. It is a well-known fact that fruit cake is much better for "ripening."

Fruit Cake.

For two four-pound cakes takes: 10 eggs, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. butter, 1½ lbs. currants; 1½ lbs. raisins; ¾ lb. citron, 1 lb. flour, 1 nutmeg, 1 teaspoonful allspice, ½ teaspoonful cloves, 1 teaspoonful cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful mace, juice and rind of one orange and 1 lemon.

Beat the eggs all together until very light. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar, and beat again; add the eggs, then the flour and spices, and give the whole a good, vigorous beating. Stem and seed the raisins; clean, wash and dry the currants; cut the citron into shreds; mix the fruit and flour it well, then add it to the cake; add the juice and rind of the orange and lemon, stir all well together. Line two cake-tins with greased paper, pour in the mixture and bake in a very moderate oven for 4 hours.

Another cake, which is improved by age, is a sort of country cousin of the fruit cake and is called

Pork Cake.

One cupful fat, salt pork, chopped very fine; 1 cupful milk, 4 cupfuls flour, 1 cupful raisins, 1 cupful molasses, ½ teaspoonful each of soda and salt.

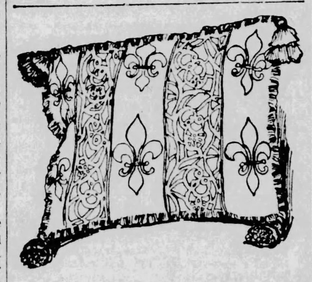
Seed the raisins and flour them well; mash the soda, dissolve it in a tablespoonful of boiling water, and add to the molasses, then add the milk, pork and flour. Beat thoroughly; add the raisins and salt, beat again, and bake for 1 hour in a moderate oven.

BLADE FANCY WORK.

One of the charter members of the Fancy Work club slipped in this morning with a half apology for bringing with her directions for making a

Sofa Pillow.

Never mind, Clytie, if their "name is legion," the sofa pillow always makes itself welcome. The one in question is a large one, being a full yard square, and is made of alternate strips of cardinal and black satin.



The three strips of black are each six inches wide (when finished) and are ornamented with fleur-de-lis in cardinal silk embroidery, (or applique if preferred) outlined with gold thread.

The cardinal strips are each 9 inches wide, and are covered with black lace insertion, or if one likes better, it could be "all-overed" with black silk in a handsome pattern.

The back of the cushion is of a smooth-finish sateen and is the comfortable side to use. The edge is finished with a short fringe in cardinal and black, and the corners have heavy tassels of the same.

Book Case Screen.

A very simple and effective screen for a set of book shelves is made by taking a piece of felt just the length of the shelves, and a trifle wider than their height.

The edge may be pinked, or ornamented in any desired way, or left perfectly plain. If the first named method is employed, about an inch should be allowed extra all around for the pinking.

About an inch and a half from the upper edge, sew small brass rings at a distance of four inches from each other. In the upper corner of the shelves, fasten screw eyes, and in the center half way between these, put a small hook.

Take a piece of heavy brass wire, large enough to hold the felt nicely, and to fit easily in the screw eyes; this should be an inch longer than the shelves, and is to be slipped through the rings sewn on the curtain, into the screw eyes at each end and laid over the hook in the center, which supports it, allowing it to be lifted aside, in case it is necessary to slip the curtain past the center.

Finish the ends of the wire with a button, or, as in one lately seen, with a natural acorn.

Laundry Hints.

The following extracts are made from a lecture by S. Maria Elliott on "The Laundry," speaking on its uses and abuses. A great many practical suggestions making the work of washing and ironing easier for the housewife were given, and much interest was shown in this commonplace yet important branch of household life, by the questions from a large class of listeners. Boiling, the speaker said, has come to be somewhat out of the fashion, but it is, nevertheless, a good disinfecting process. Rinsing water should be warm; if cold, it fixes any dirt that may be left in the clothes. The wringing should not be dry; the effect of sun and air on moist clothing makes the natural bleaching process more effective. Another disputed question is that of bluing, but those who look into chemical results are of the opinion that it is better to give up the use of bluing than run the risk of the deposits that will surely come with the combination of soap alkili and the iron that it precipitates from the indigo.

Miss Elliott also said that the new linen is sometimes ruined by being wrung too hard. Borax is invaluable in the laundry, and safer in the hands of an inexperienced person than soap. All stains should be taken out before washing, as soap makes them indelible. Many stains will yield to a thorough soaking in cold water, and boiling water poured upon the surface afterward. Javelle water should be in every house; nothing is better for removing stains from linen. To make it, put one pound of sal soda and one-quarter of a pound of chloride of lime with two quarts of boiling water. Let it stand, and then pour off the clear part. The sediment will answer for coarse scrubbing, but it should never be put on a fabric. When iron rust is to be treated, put some boiling water in an earthen dish, dip the linen in, then, with a medicine dropper, put on a little muriatic acid. When it turns the spots a light yellow, drop the cloth into another earthen dish of warm water, and lastly into a third holding a strong ammonia solution. Kerosene will take out vaseline stains; nothing else will. Salt is excellent for soiled handkerchiefs and towels, being a good disinfectant.

For sprinkling Miss Elliott advised the use of a small watering pot and hot water. She also showed how fine laces and handkerchiefs will look if dried on glass, a mirror or a window, thus saving the ironing process. Blankets and woolens, she said, ought never to have an iron put near them.—Boston Budget.

WATERING THE CHICKENS.

Close beside the rick she stands,
Little Quaker maiden sweet,
While the chickens thickly fleck
'Round the basin at her feet;
Now she strokes each feathered back,
"Poor old Bristle, must thee fight?"
And a portly mother-hen
Gives a croak of faint delight.

Warmly wrapped in hood and plaid,
Bands of brown hair, smooth and bright,
Such a peaceful little face
Looks out on the world of white!
"Dickie, did thee freeze thy comb?
Stop thy crowding, Blackie, there;
Chickens must be kind and mild;
Dip thy bill, and say thy prayer."

Stiff and tame they drink their fill,
Shivering as the winds go by;
Even pompous Chanticleer's
Frozen into modesty.
"Farewell, Downy, farewell, Snuff,"
And the skies are white as wool.
Beam her kind eyes beautiful;
As she turns towards the house.

A "Twenty Questions" Club.

Among the most acceptable games for small companies is the game of "Twenty Questions," a great favorite with our English cousins, although not widely known here. It is an eminently clubbable game, and a "Twenty Question" club is an excellent solution of the social amusement problem in a village where people of widely divergent tastes must be included in the same company, or for a small party of bright people who wish to provide pleasant evenings without the burden of studied preparation, but which shall yet not be wholly inane or frivolous. If the evening's guests be not more than forty, "Twenty Questions" will often prove exciting to friends surfeited with other games, and is yet not so intellectual as to cause the withdrawal of guests who modestly fancy that they are not "clever."

The requisites for "Twenty Questions" are, first two rooms, that the company may be divided into two sides. The division of the guests may be done by their selecting one of two colors in bells, balls, or ribbons, or by the choosing of sides after the old-fashioned spelling-school style. The hostess must see to it that there be an even division of the objects, and exactly the same number as there are guests, in order to prevent the leaving out of a friend, or other awkward mistakes. Two leaders or spokesmen should be chosen, the host being naturally one of them, and it will also save further mishaps if the second leader be previously selected and given the idea of the game. The sides being selected, either by drawing of ribbons or by choice of the leaders—a method which has its awkward side where there are people sensitive to being the last chosen in a company—each side retires to its own room and selects an object which its opponents are to discover by the asking of twenty questions, or as many less than that number as may be. A scribe is chosen for each side to keep a record of the questions and answers by numbers, that no confusion may arise from misunderstood questions or replies. To this end, each scribe should keep tally on two sheets of paper—the questions of his own side with the respective answers on one, and the opponents' questions and the replies of his own side on the other.

The object selected may be inanimate, animate, ancient, modern, or historical, may exist in fact or fiction, the only qualification being that it shall be sufficiently well known so that a majority of the players on the other side may be supposed to have seen or read about it. A spirit of fairness should, of course, be shown in the selection of objects, and in each case the answers should be honest and not hair-splitting, although giving as little information as possible. Such objects as Ben Franklin's loaf of bread, which he carried under his arm as he walked up Market street in Philadelphia, the metal cap of the Washington monument, the last rail laid in a local railroad, the armor of the Black Prince in the Tower of London, and Rip Van Winkle's gun, will illustrate the wide range of choice in objects permissible. After each side announces the choice of its subject through its leaders by knocking on the door, hostilities begin.

Each side deliberates on the questions to be given the other, and its own replies with closed doors, each guest contributing informally his ideas of wording the replies and questions, and his guesses as to the enemy's object. But communication with the opposing side must be conducted wholly through the leaders, the other people being silent when the doors are open; and the leaders must not make answers or put questions without first consulting their respective sides. The doors should never be opened without a warning knock. Any question is allowable, the first one being generally, "To what kingdom does your object belong?" But pains should be taken that the sides do not get ahead of each other in the number of questions propounded.

After some six or seven questions have been asked and answered, each side begins to get an inkling of the other's object, sometimes, indeed, after three questions. If the members of the side agree, a guess may be hazarded, three guesses being allowed each side. Much merriment is often caused by guesses wide of the mark, while it is equally wonderful how easy it is to ferret out the object with shrewd, carefully planned questioning. The game is valuable in a mixed company, because it calls out the bits of technical and special knowledge which people of diverse interests are sure to have.—Harper's Bazar.

Make Thou my spirit pure
As are these frosty skies,
Or this first snowdrop of the year
That in my bosom lies.
As these white robes are soiled and dark
To yonder shining ground,
As this pale taper's earthly spark
To yonder argent round,
So shows my soul before the Lamb,
My spirit before Thee.
So in my earthly state I am
To what I hope to be.
Break up the heavens, O Lord! and far
Through all your starlight keen
Draw me, Thy bride,—a glittering star,
In raiment white and clean.

—Tennyson.

Another Worm.

An inspector was recently examinging a class of girls in natural history, says Scottish Nights.

"Tell me the names of any animal you know," he began; but the faces of the children expressed bewilderment at the request. At length, however, a little girl at the back of the class shot up her hand as though a bright idea had suddenly struck her.

"Ah," said the inspector, "the smallest girl in the class knows. Well, my dear, what is it?"

"A worm," came the triumphant answer.

"Well—er—yes, a worm is really an animal, but can no one think of any other?"

Again profound silence reigned.

"If I were one of you big girls," the inspector remarked, after a pause, on seeing the same hand held up, "I should be ashamed of myself."

Then turing to the little scholar, as a last resort, he said:

"Well, what is it this time, my girl?"

"Another worm, sir," was the quick response.

More things are wrought by prayer
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore let thy voice
Rise like a fountain for me night and day.
For what are men better than sheep or goats
That nourish a blind life within the brain,
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer,
Both for themselves and those who call them friend?
For so the whole round earth is every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

—Tennyson.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who is coming to occupy public attention more and more both as lecturer and author, is essentially what may be called a woman of action, for she speaks, writes and acts her convictions.

She was born in Hartford, Conn., and is a descendant of the Beechers, having much of the wit, quick and incisive, which distinguished her grand uncle, Henry Ward Beecher, with his deep sympathy in all questions touching humanity. Her lectures to-day show deep feeling, as well as keen judgment, and splendid power of argument.

Her literary work aside from magazine articles is comprised in two books. Women and Economics is a volume treating

of the present condition of women and its bearing upon social problems. The second is a book of poems, entitled In This, Our World.

She has certainly a wonderful gift in the way of putting things in satirical verse, making its point sharper than could be possible in prose. A good example of her gift, though by no means the best, is the following poem, entitled The Obstacle, in which a very good picture is made of the people who find so many difficulties in the way of accomplishing a task which is given them to do:

I was climbing up a mountain path,
With many things to do,
Important business of my own,
And other people's, too,
When I ran against a Prejudice
That quite cut off my view.

My work was such as could not wait,
My path quite clearly showed,
My strength and time were limited,
I carried quite a load;
And there that hulking Prejudice
Sat all across the road.

So I spoke to him politely,
For he was huge and high,
And begged that he would move a bit
And let me travel by.
He smiled, but as for moving!—
He didn't even try.

And then I reasoned quietly
With that colossal mule;
My time was short—no other path—
The mountain winds were cool.
I argued like a Solomon;
He sat there like a fool.

Then I flew into a passion,
I danced and howled and swore,
I pelted and belabored him
Till I was stiff and sore;
He got as mad as I did—
But he sat there as before.

And then I begged him on my knees;
I might be kneeling still
If so I hoped to move that mass
Of obdurate ill-will—
As well invite the monument
To vacate Bunker Hill!

So I sat before him helpless,
In ecstacy of woe—
The mountain mists were rising fast,
The sun was sinking slow—
When a sudden inspiration came,
As sudden winds do blow.

I took my hat, I took my stick,
My load I settled fair
I approached that awful incubus
With an absent-minded air—
And I walked directly through him,
As if he wasn't there!

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

Miss Prudence is a little disappointed that she has, up to date, received no letters concerning the Poem-Study for the month.

She had hoped, since the poem was so short, and had been presented every week in order that all might become familiar with it, that a goodly number of her boys and girls would take the lines under consideration and send at least a short review of it; if only one line appealed to them, they could tell her the thought that line awakened.

Next week the study will be changed, and any paper upon this one must be received prior to October 26 in order to be used.

Rattle Head, Tenn., takes the M. G. R's for a woodland ramble:

I wonder if any of this circle ever went chincapin hunting in the great fields of East Tennessee, and viewed the wonderful crop of nuts which are continually falling from the bursting burrs, opened by the arrival of "Jack Frost."

Throughout the land the grinding of the sorghum mill can be heard, and as you pass log cabins the gentle buzz of the spinning-wheel greets the ear and reminds one of the "good old days before the war."

This is truly the "Sunny South;" come with me and we will go up to yonder mountain; it is clothed in purple, pink, red, gray, white and blue, for the artist autumn has been here and the wild flowers of the mountain bid us adieu.

What was that, did I hear you say? It was only a familiar noise to me, caused by the wings of wild turkeys, this is the hunter's paradise. There did you see that deer? But if you have your apron full of chestnuts chincapins for grapes and flowers, we will return and not attempt to follow him as I am minus a gun you know.

And Miss Prudence is very glad you were "minus a gun." Rattlehead, for she would have been sorry enough to have seen the deer "done to death." It would have taken the brightness out of the whole beautiful autumn picture.

Blue Bell, Washington, D. C., writes:

What do you think of the younger M. G. R's having a social? The older members are all the time having their meetings, and we youngsters have to stand and look on. Why not reverse these conditions for a change? Of course we will invite them in.

I have read The Lamp-Lighter and The Wide, Wide World, and think them both good; who among you has read Queechy and what do you think of the book?

If there is another M. G. R. in Washington City, I wish they would please rise, as I would like to meet them. I wear my badge everywhere hoping to find another, but have failed thus far.

There is a delightful M. G. R. named Stephen in or near Washington City, Blue-Bell, that Miss Prudence thinks you would like very much if you could "run across" each other.

Mountain Boomer, Tenn., makes his first visit in this wise:

I live on top of Cumberland mountains, in the closest proximity to Nature almost in her primitive state, with just enough residences dotted here and there, to keep one from feeling the loneliness of the "eternal solitude of the wilderness," my occupation is school-teaching and farming, fortunately. I like teaching especially in the primary grades, as it brings me into contact with children of whom I am a great lover.

I like farming also; it gives one the benefit of the open air and the beautiful sunshine and on the farm one has such a variety of work that it is always pleasant. I like to milk the cows and feed the pigs, etc. (?) but better still to take my gun and shoot a mess of squirrels or a turkey. Next time I will tell about the origin of "Hanging-limb," the place where I live.

Miss Prudence thinks this mountaineer has found the true "Philosophy of Contentment." In every work lies a certain amount of pleasure, if only the worker can recognize it. Even "feeding the pigs," while a doubtful sort of recreation, can be done in a manner to bring satisfaction to the feeder as well as to the fed.

Concerning "The Man With the Hoe," Ethella, Pa., has this to say:

I read Hawkeye's opinion of "The Man With the Hoe," and I'm inclined to believe he, too, has been confined by labor, or he would have a better understanding of the true meaning of the poem. I think it gives a perfect picture of the lower classes of people of all nations. It does not mean the farming laborers alone, but all the low, bound down laborers of different works.

The brutal expression cannot be seen through one or two generations, but when it comes to be centuries, it is plainly seen.

I, too, like the author, wonder who will answer for this down-trodden race; when God asks for an account. I hardly think this brute man will be called on to answer.

Old Bach. Mont., comes in after a long absence with some very excellent suggestions:

I find, from reading the various papers that come to me, what many people are living in this enlightened day of the world, and yet seeing nothing but the dark side of life as they pass through it.

Cannot the M. G. R. lads and lassies devise a plan for transmitting thoughts that will take possession of the mind of the weary mother after her day's labor is done, and give rest to body and mind at the same time?

As you may expect me to propose at least one plan, I will give one that has been successful in my own case.

If the business of the day has left unpleasant memories, I side-track that train and get on a through train with sleepers attached, and go visiting (in my mind) soon finding myself in Dream-land. I am not fatgued next morning with my day's work before I have commenced it, and—absurd as it may look—I have often been wakened by my own laughter.

The condition of the mind tires the body more than physical labor; thus, if we send the mind away when we retire to rest, it will be fresh and vigorous when we awake.

I may give my ideas on thought transmission sometime.

Do so by all means. The Chaperone is somewhat interested in that subject herself, and please do not stay away so long again.

It is a great deal easier to be up to the occasion in some shining moment of a man's life, when he knows that a supreme hour has come, than it is to keep that high tone when plodding over all the weary plateaus of uneventful, monotonous travel and dull duties. It is easier to run fast for a minute than to grind along the dusty road for a day.—Alexander Maclaren.

"LAUGH TO ME."

A score of times, these autumn days,
My darling girl—just three—
In sweetest, softest accents says,
"Dear mamma! laugh to me!"
Such smiles light up her baby face!
Each feature tender, warm,
And every act reveals a grace
And symmetry of form.

Ignoring smooth or finished phrase,
A stranger to book-lore,
She hath happy, gentle ways,
That makes us love her more;
Her little quaint, untutored speech,
From logic's finish free;
Methinks a stole's heart might reach—
Dear mamma! laugh to me!

My child, I love your merry glee,
Your fond and trusting heart;
I'll welcome your philosophy,
And bid my fiends depart;
For life would be a dreary way,
If she I love—just three—
Should never more so sweetly say,
"Dear mamma! laugh to me!"

MADAM BOMBUS NURSERY.

Maybe you think you wouldn't like a dark nursery under the ground, but you would if you were a Bombus. Your mother would dig it out with the greatest care, a foot or so under ground, nice, and warm, and safe, with a long dark passage leading to the air.

But you don't know what a Bombus is!

Look at this picture and you'll know in a minute.

The nursery on the left side belongs to Bombus Terrestris, if you want the book name (though I don't suppose you care a bit about it). You've often seen her buzzing around the flowers in the garden, brushing out the honey with the little brush she carries in her mouth. You call her Humble Bee, or perhaps Bumble Bee.

Just see what a cozy home she has, and what a pile of nice wax honey jars! The passage to the door isn't cut short off, as it looks in the picture, it goes slanting up to the ground, near where Madam Bombus stands, and I dare say she's going home now with baskets full of pollen for her babies, aren't you?

You don't see any baskets? Well, that's because they're too little to see. She isn't big enough to carry a market basket, you know; besides she has no hands, and she has to use all six of her legs in walking; so she has on her hind legs two of the cunningest baskets you can imagine, made of stiff hairs—in fact, they grow there on purpose. They're so little you'd need a magnifying glass to see them.

This odd little mother doesn't make her jars of honey six-sided, and all nicely packed in together, as do her cousins who live in a hive; you see in the picture they are loosely scattered around, but the honey in them is delicious, as you'd find out in a minute if you could get at them.

You've heard that verse, "How doth the little busy bee," a hundred times, I dare say, so I won't repeat it, but I want to tell you how this little busy bee works.

When the cold winter winds come in the fall perhaps you know that most insects die, but this little mother doesn't get off so easy. She hunts around and finds a snug, safe place, not in her house, as you'd suppose she would, but in some hole in a hollow tree, or under a haystack, or some such funny place. All winter she lives there, with no food, in a sort of sleep, but the first warm days of spring wake her up, and out she comes ready to go to work.

The first thing to do, of course, is to find a soft place in the ground where she can dig. She don't make the house very large at first, only a little way down, hollows out a place and lays a few eggs. You see she has no idea of making a big nest alone for her two or three hundred babies. She wants some help about it.

Soon these eggs hatch out, and, you'll hardly believe it, but the babies are little fat white grubs! Like a good mother, she now goes out every day and brings in her baskets of pollen to feel these hungry little grubs, till by and by they stop eating, spin a sort of silk ball around themselves, and stay there out of sight till their wings grow, and they get to be like their mother. Then they just bite a hole in the silk ball and step out, ready to help their mother like good little bees, as they are. With their help the nest is made larger, and then lots more of the grubs are hatched, until before fall the hard-working little mother has often two or three hundred children in her house.

The little nursery, on the right side of the picture, is made by a cousin of Madam Humble Bee, who makes her house in the same way, under piles of stone. She is called the Stone Humble Bee, or if you want to be very wise, Bombus Lapilarius. You can see her going into her door over the nursery, and another of the family flying home.

THE GIANT SHIP.

A German Legend.

The sailors of Friesland, on the western coast of Sleswic, tell of a giant ship, "Mannigfual" (mannig, many; fual, people), which was so large that the captain in giving his orders, was obliged to travel around the deck on horseback. The sailors, who climbed up in the rigging as young men, came down again as old graybeards. But up there they subsisted frequently visiting the taverns, which were located in the blocks of the rigging.

Once the monster ship steered from the Atlantic ocean into the British Channel; but, between Dover and Calais, she could not get through on account of the narrow passage. The smart captain ordered the larboard side, which was pushed against the English coast, to be greased with soap, so, the "Mannigfual" happily succeeded in getting through the channel and into the North sea. The great quantity of soap which was rubbed off on the rocks of Dover gave them their white, soap-like color, which they keep till this day.

Once the giant ship came—God knows how—into the Baltic sea; but the crew soon found the water too shallow. To get the "Mannigfual" afloat again, the ballast, and the ashes of the kitchen-stove had to be thrown overboard. Of the ballast, the island of Lornholm; and of the ashes, the little island of Christiansoe, near by, originated.

Man spurns the worm, but pauses ere he wake
The slumbering venom of the folded snake;
The first may turn, but not revenge the blow;
The last expires, but leaves no living foe.

—Byron.

OUR WONDER COLUMN

For October.
W. P. E., Ashton, Kas.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, born in Connecticut; became a member of the bar in 1754, and eleven years later a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Elected to Congress in 1774, he was one of the committee appointed to draw up the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and in 1787 sat in the convention of framers of the United States constitution, his name being mentioned as one of the most conspicuous debaters in that convention. He became a Senator of the United States in 1791, and died two years afterward.

W. P. E.

2.—ENIGMA.

My first is in all, and also in part;
My second in wheel, but not in cart;
My third is in meal, but not in oats;
My fourth is in cap, and also in coats;
My fifth is in tree, but not in flower;
My sixth is in cot, and also in bower;
My whole was one of the three furies.

C. M. B.

3.—RIDDLE.

What word is it, of which the first two letters denote a man, the first three a woman, the first four a great man, and the whole a great woman?

Charlie.

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

In a prison the panes of the 2 2 2 2 2 window were inscribed as in the given diagram. The prisoner was offered his liberty 3 3 3

IT CAN'T BE DONE.

No One Can Remain Well, No Chronic Disease Can be Cured Unless the Stomach is First Made Strong and Vigorous.

This is plain because every organ in the body depends on the stomach for its nourishment. Nerve, bone, sinew, blood are made from the food which the stomach converts to our use.

How useless to treat disease with this, that and the other remedy and neglect the most important of all, the stomach.

The earliest symptoms of indigestion are sour risings, bad taste in the mouth, gas in stomach and bowels, palpitation, all gone feeling, faintness, headaches, constipation, later comes loss of flesh, consumption, liver and heart troubles, kidney diseases, nervous prostration, all of which are the indirect result of poor nutrition.

Any person suffering from indigestion should make it a practice to take after each meal one of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, allowing it to dissolve in the mouth and thus mingle with the saliva and enter the stomach in the most natural way. These Tablets are highly recommended by Dr. Jennison because they are composed of the natural digestive acids and fruit essences which assist the stomach in digesting all wholesome food before it has time to ferment and sour.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists, full sized packages at 50 cents. They are also excellent for invalids and children. A book on stomach diseases and thousands of testimonials of genuine cures sent free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

BOERS WON BIG BATTLE.

Concluded from Fifth Page.

November 6 of the reserves of the Suffolk, Essex and Derbyshire regiments, who will be added to the South Africa forces.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

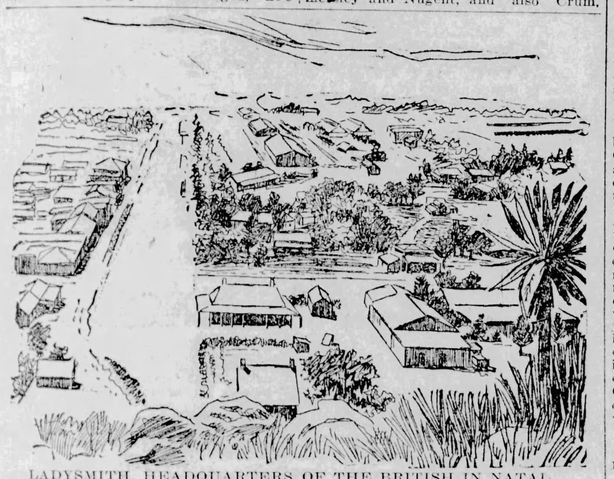
Desperate Conflict Raging Between Boers and British.

Cape Town, Oct. 31.—12:10 p. m.—The South African News publishes the following dispatch:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 31.—A battle is proceeding at the foot of Umbanbane, a few miles south of Ladysmith. Several shells have dropped into the town."

Crowds Read War News.

London, Oct. 31.—The throngs of visitors at the war office remained all day. Anxious people practically fought their way to the notice board. Most affecting scenes were witnessed. Many women were heard to gasp: "Thank god, he's



LADYSMITH, HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH IN NATAL.

alive at any rate," as they found the name of some beloved one on the list of prisoners. The sidewalks were packed with solid masses awaiting their turn to enter.

Will Shell Kimberley.

Cape Town, Oct. 31.—It is reported from Barkly-West that the Boers are constructing forts around Kimberley for the purpose of shelling the town.

FACTS COMING OUT.

Fight at Glencoe Not a Decisive Victory.

London, Oct. 26.—The dispatches from the front are so diversified and contradictory that it is difficult to point out the situation with any degree of precision. Three or four main facts, however, stand out prominently. Gen. Symons' fight at Glencoe was not anything like the decisive victory at first alleged, and Gen. Yule would, in all probability, have been annihilated, or have met with the same fate as the captured Hussars if he had not retreated.

Gen. White's "artillery duel" at Rietfontein was a very severe engagement, in which success was only achieved at a distressing cost. The bombardment of Mafeking has commenced, with unknown result, and the Boers have got their Hussar prisoners safely to Pretoria.

Altogether, the campaign is being pushed by the Boers on such sound strategical lines that the situation of the British must in all probability give them cause for deep anxiety for some time to come.

It is difficult to see how the concentrated force at Ladysmith will be able to take the aggressive immediately. Apart from the fatigue, regiments like the Gordon Highlanders and Royal Rifles have been practically without officers, and 135 additional officers have been ordered to leave England as speedily as possible.

An official British account of the fighting at Rietfontein, given out at Cape Town, says:

"The enemy posted a battery two miles south of Modderspruit and opened with infantry fire at long range on the British advance guard, consisting of the Nineteenth Hussars. This was followed by artillery fire, directed with considerable accuracy against the British guns. An action lasting six hours ensued at Rietfontein farm. The enemy were driven from the hills commanding the roads. Sir George White's object being accomplished, the column returned to Ladysmith. The enemy is believed to have suffered. Several Boers own, officially, that they lost over 100 killed at Elandslaagte. Three hundred prisoners, wounded and unwounded, are in the hands of the British, including several of high position. The Transvaal force defeated at Elandslaagte was the Johannesburg corps."

Other accounts dwell on the severity of the rifle fire at Rietfontein. They say that when the Boers finally retreated, the Lancers cut them off from their horses and inflicted severe loss on them. The retreat, it is added, ended in a general rout.

A belated dispatch sent from Glencoe camp on the night of the battle in that vicinity admits that a few Boer dead and wounded were found on the field, and attempts to explain this by saying:

"Throughout the fight the Boers, as is their custom, buried their dead and carried off their wounded immediately after they fell, those left representing only the casualties during the last moments of the fighting. Even their disabled cannon had been removed, although broken pieces of them could be seen lying about."

Yule Joins White.

London, Oct. 26.—Th war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. White:

"Ladysmith, Oct. 26.—12:40 p. m.—General Yule's column has just marched in here after a very hard march during a night of exceptionally heavy rain. The men, though done up, are in good spirits and only want a rest. The enemy did not molest them."

Koster Was Killed.

Durban, Natal, Oct. 23.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Ex-State Attorney Koster, the defender of Von Veltheim, the murderer of Woolf Joel, at one time the partner of the late Barney Barnato, was among the killed at Elandslaagte.

It is said here that Col. Schiel's German force was almost annihilated at that battle.

GENERAL SYMONS DEAD.

Sad News Officially Announced in House of Commons.

London, Oct. 26.—The death of Gen. Sir William Penn Symons, the British commander at Glencoe, who was shot in

MAJOR GENERAL SIR W. P. SYMONS.

the stomach in the battle with the Boers there Oct. 20, was officially announced in the house of commons to-day.

London, Oct. 27.—The colonial office has made public the following telegram, received from Governor Hutchinson, dated Pietermaritzburg, Oct. 26:

"The following telegram has been received from Greytown, from D. Greig, a resident of Dundee, formerly of the telegraph service:

"'I left Dundee this morning. General Symons died on Monday at 5 a. m., and was buried the following morning close to the English church by the Rev. W. Dailey. There was a firing party and a few medical officers, and a few civilians attended the funeral. There were no Boers. Colonel Eckett, Majors Boultbee, Hammersley and Nugent, and also Crum, Johnstone and Ryan are improving. The Boers occupied Dundee Monday afternoon.'"

AGAINST ROBERTS.

Miss Gould Has Financed the Big Crusade.

New York, Oct. 27.—Miss Helen Gould has given $6,000 to the League for Social Service, to be used in a crusade against Mormonism. The league has issued 1,000,000 pamphlets, in pursuance of Miss Gould's directions. They are aimed against Mormonism and Brigham H. Roberts as congressman, and will be distributed all over the country. When they are exhausted, more will follow them.

The pamphlets and blank petitions will be sent to 50,000 clergymen, and to hundreds of clubs and societies. These, together with a varied assortment of other printed matter, are expected to enlist the co-operation and financial support of people of all classes throughout the country. Clergymen will be asked to preach on the subject of Mormon practices, and also to take up collections for use in the crusade against them.

As fast as the blank petitions are filled, they are to be returned to the league in New York. Only the names of qualified voters will be solicited for the petitions, and instead of putting the names in a single list, there will be a separate petition for each congressional district. When they are received by the league, they will be presented to the respective congressmen of the districts.

GEN. LEE WON'T TALK.

Farther Than to Say Cuba is Badly Mixed Up.

New York, Oct. 27.—Major General Fitzhugh Lee, who arrived on the steamship Havana on Wednesday, was released from Quarantine yesterday. He declares he can not understand why he and his secretary were detained for observation at Hoffman island, while others who arrived on the same vessel were allowed to pass Quarantine without detention.

Gen. Lee looked the picture of health. He will proceed to Washington on Sunday and then visit his family in Virginia, after which he returns to Quemados, his Cuban headquarters, the first week in December.

"Why in the world they took me to Swinburne island I do not know, but I think it was to feel my temperature," said the general. A reporter tried to talk about Cuba, but General Lee said: "Ask me about the Boer war, ask me about the coming election, but don't ask me about Cuba or annexation. It is a mix up. Sooner than talk of it I'd rather let you take my temperature again."

General Lee said that when he left Havana there were 16 cases of yellow fever in the city.

UNDER OUR CONTROL.

Bishop Doane Approves Administration's Philippine Policy.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., in his address before the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Council, now in session here supported the policy of the administration in taking the Philippines under national protection. He said: "To my mind there were but four unalterable alternatives. We were obliged either to leave the islands under Spanish control, for a renewal of hostilities; we were obliged to leave them to destroy themselves in internecine strife; we could have left them to be fought over by European nations; or we could have assumed the position of protectors of the islands. I see no other conclusion, and the fourth alternative was the only one which ought to have been taken. We did take it and this great trust must be administered."

Missionaries from Cuba and Porto Rico presented the needs of the people of those islands, and after some discussion it was decided to send a bishop to the latter island.

"Better do it than wish it done." Better cure catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla than complain because you suffer from it.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE

KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS

CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY, DISPELS COLDS, HEADACHES & FEVERS, OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY, TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.

BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50¢ PER BOTTLE.

SAMOAN CLAIMS.

Burden Should Fall on Germany and England.

New York, Oct. 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Some progress is being made in the negotiations between the three governments signatory to the Berlin treaty looking to the settlement of Samoan claims. The character of the settlement cannot be stated at this time but it can be said with authority that the President has no intention of agreeing to any proposition whereby the United States will contribute an unequal share with Germany and Great Britain to satisfy the claims. The authorities are of opinion that this government should not pay one cent toward the settlement of claims. This opinion is based upon the principle that while an American ship committed the damage which created the claims, yet the cause of her act was the conduct of German officials in exciting the natives to armed resistance. The claims of Americans and natives who have submitted their accounts to this government are small when compared with those filed by subjects of Germany and Great Britain, and it would be manifestly unjust, the officials say, for this government to enter into any agreement to contribute a sum equal to that given by Germany and Great Britain for the settlement of the claims. It is expected that an agreement will be reached by the governments.

GEN. HENRY DEAD.

Late Military Governor of Porto Rico and Brave Soldier.

New York, Oct. 27.—Brigadier General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., late military governor of Porto Rico, died a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning, at his home, 139 Madison avenue, of pneumonia, aged 60 years. He had been unconscious for several hours, and his end was peaceful. At his bedside were all the members of his family except his son, Capt. Guy V. Henry, jr., who is in the Philippines.

When General Henry was taken ill ten days ago, Dr. Smith, a specialist in pulmonary troubles, was summoned and he later called in consultation two other physicians. The patient commenced to sink yesterday and in the afternoon became unconscious. Oxygen was used last night in hope of carrying him through the crisis, but it was of no avail. His wife, his son Seton, and his daughter, Mrs. Benton, the latter of whom arrived from Newcastle, Vt., late in the evening, were with him when he died. Lieut. P. C. Frank, of his staff, was also at his bedside.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The death of General Henry was announced to the war department to-day in a dispatch from Lieutenant Traub, aide-de-camp on the general's staff. The interment will be at Arlington National cemetery next Sunday. The announcement was received with heartfelt expressions of regret from Secretray Root, Adjutant General Corbin and other high officials, as well as from the rank and file about the war department, for General Henry was a well-known figure here and universally esteemed.

General Henry's death has the effect of leaving vacant the command of the department of the Missouri, to which he was recently appointed. It has the further important effect of creating another vacancy in the grade of brigadier general in the regular army, General Henry standing fourth on the list.

ALASKA CONVENTION.

Representative to go to Washington Is Selected.

Juneau, Alaska, Oct. 21, via Seattle, Oct. 26.—The Alaska territorial convention, which has been in session for more than a week, has adjourned. The most important work accomplished was the adoption of a memorial to Congress and the selection of John G. Price of Skagway, as a representative to go to Washington in the interest of the people of Alaska. The memorial to Congress provides for two additional judges of the district court; a delegate to Congress; probate judges having in addition to the usual probate powers jurisdiction in certain civil and criminal cases; commissioners having the jurisdiction of the justices of police and magistrates with like powers for incorporated cities and towns; for education of the white children of the district; for a civil code and a code of civil procedure; for amendments to the criminal code; for a general municipal law; for the extension to the district of homestead, timber and stone and coal land laws, with provisions for special individual surveys; and for modifications in the mineral land laws to stop the wholesale appropriation by a few individuals of the public mineral lands.

LARGEST ORDER EVER GIVEN.

It Calls for 1,500,000 Tons and is Awarded to the Pool.

Pittsburg, Oct. 26.—Carnegie officials have announced that the largest order for steel rails ever given has just been awarded to the steel rail pool. It calls for 1,500,000 tons of rails at the prevailing price, $33, at Pittsburg, for delivery in 1900. Nearly every railroad in the country contributed.

The rails will be supplied by the five mills which comprise the pool. These are the Carnegie Steel company, Federal Steel company, Pennsylvania Steel company, Cambria Steel company and Lackawanna Iron and Steel company.

The order means that the iron and steel market for next year will be tied up. The steel output of the entire country amounts to only a little over 6,000,000 tons per year. The contract involves an expenditure of about $50,000,000. It was the outcome of an advance in prices.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

NORTHWARD ADVANCE.

General Young Moves Upon Cabanatuan Under Difficulties.

Manila, Oct. 30.—General Young, with the infantry, is advancing upon Cabanatuan under difficulties. The country is furrowed with rivers and deep ravines, the bridges over which have been destroyed; the mud is deep, rations are short and the transportation of supplies has been delayed by low water and the poor condition of the roads. There are sufficient stores, however, to keep the brigade. The insurgents for a long time have lived off the country, impoverishing it. The American horses are not yet accustomed to the native grass and a long bullock train has left San Fernando, carrying hay for the cavalry.

The Spaniards report that there are no insurgents at Cabanatuan.

The gunboat Laguna dispersed a force of rebels who were engaged in constructing trenches between Santa Rosa. The boat was fired upon by a party of insurgents bearing a white flag. She is now aground.

Numbers of Chinese are coming to Angeles from Tarlac paying the insurgents for the privilege.

It is reported that Aguinaldo and the Filipino congress are still at Tarlac.

There are about 500 insurgents before Angeles. They have been quiet for the past week. Two thousand rebels are at Bamban five miles north. Gen. Roberts has been recalled from San Fernando and ordered to sail for the southern islands as soon as possible.

FIGHT AT FLORIDA BLANCA.

Americans Lose One Man Killed—Six Wounded.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The war department has received the following from General Otis:

"Manila, Oct. 30.—Detachment Bell's regiment, 36th volunteers, while reconnoitering towards Florida Blanca, west of Guagua, struck a body of insurgents in newly constructed trenches. They attacked and drove the enemy, who left four insurgent officers and eight enlisted men, who were killed. Three prisoners and nine rifles were captured. Casualties: Captain French and Lieutenant Forguson, wounded, not dangerously; one enlisted man killed and six wounded."

OTIS'S DISPATCH

Tells of Operations by General Young and Colonel Simons.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The war department to-day received the following dispatch from General Otis:

Manila, Oct. 28.—Young struck insurgents at Santa Rosa, north of San Isidro, yesterday, driving them; captured some of their property. Casualties, two killed and one wounded. Evans, Sixth infantry struck robber band in island of Negros on the 27th inst., killing 10, wounding many and capturing 20 prisoners. Simons, of the Sixth infantry, struck a small band and dispersed them, killing three. No casualties.

Manila, Oct. 28.—General Young's column, which left San Isidro yesterday morning at daybreak, moving northward in the direction of Santa Rosa, encountered the enemy strongly entrenched just beyond the Tuboatin river. A brisk fight ensued, and the rebels were repulsed. Two Americans were killed and one wounded. Pursuit was impossible on account of the width and depth of the stream.

CAPT. HOWARD.

His Body Being Brought Home on the Belgian King.

Manila, Oct. 25.—5:55 p. m.—The funeral of Capt. Guy Howard, the assistant quartermaster, son of Major General O. O. Howard, retired, who was killed October 22 near Arayat, took place to-day and was largely attended. A procession of troops escorted the body to the wharf and placed it on board the transport Belgian King.

The Twenty-sixth Infantry arrived here on the transport Grant yesterday and sailed for Iloilo to-day without disembarking.

The insurgents have returned to the vicinity of Calamba. They have increased in numbers, and are surrounding the town on the land sides.

Mules Arrive Safely.

Washington, Oct. 28.—The army transport Port Albert has arrived at Manila with 498 mules, losing only three on the way.

SPANISH PRISONERS

Are Ill-Treated, to Compel Spain to Recognize Aguinaldo.

Manila, Oct. 31.—The Spanish commission which entered the insurgent lines a month ago with money to relieve the wants of several thousand military and civil Spanish prisoners have returned to Angeles. The commissioners report that they spent most of the time in Tarlac and the vicinity, where there are some 200 sick Spaniards in the hospital. The Filipinos ill-treat and ill-feed them, refusing to surrender them, as well as other Spanish prisoners, in the hope of compelling Spain to recognize the independence of the islands.

From Tarlac to Bamban, about two-thirds of the way, the commissioners traveled by train on the Manila Dagupan railway. The most of the journey from Bamban they made on foot, escorted by handsomely mounted Filipino cavalry. They were received between the outposts by a member of Gen. MacArthur's staff and were brought by train to Manila.

There are 14 American prisoners, they say, at Tarlac, all of whom are well treated. Lieut. J. C. Gilmour, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who fell into the hands of the insurgents at Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, where the Yorktown had gone on a special mission to relieve the Spanish garrison, is at Bingat.

The commissioners have brought a letter to Gen. Otis from a relative of the murdered Filipino, Gen. Luna, who wishes to avenge the assassination by Aguinaldo's officers, and who asks a personal interview with the military governor. According to the commission's statement Aguinaldo, who is still at Tarlac with 3,000 troops, wishes to continue the war, although he has a high opinion of American soldiers and officers. Gen. Lawton he calls El General de la Noche (the night general), because that commander has attacked him so often in the darkness that he never knows when to look for him.

AGAINST THE FRIARS.

Delegation of Filipinos Will Protest to the Pope.

Manila, Oct. 26.—5:50 p. m.—The Filipino congress has selected a commission of native priests to proceed to Rome and explain to the pope the abuses and iniquities of the friars and ask for correcting intervention.

Aguinaldo, in a recent speech at Tarlac, characterized the friars as intriguers and abusers of honor, law and morality and declared they compassed Spain's downfall in the Philippines. He added:

"We can have no consideration for the friars, whose iniquities and abuses are doubtless unknown at the vatican where only the friars' own misleading reports are received. If this commission has not yet left Manila the fact is due to machination and intrigue of Bishop Nozaleda, of Manila, who is most efficaciously aiding our enemies."

The 34th infantry proceeded to San Isidro this morning, Col. Kennon commanding.

EXPELS THE FRIARS.

Governor of Guam Has Trouble With the Latter.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The navy department has received a report from Leary, the naval governor of the island of Guam in the Ladrones, which has excited a good deal of interest among the officials to whom it has been exhibited.

30 Days' Trial

The marvelous power exerted by my Electric Belt and Appliances, induces me to offer it to suffering men on 30 Days' Trial, so certain am I that it will cure and that you will gladly pay for the use of it. To men who have battered their stomachs with drugs I want them to exercise their judgment and consider that Electricity is the greatest power on earth. Its unseen current puts life and force into whatever it touches. The constant, steady life engendered by my New Electric Appliances gives instant relief and never fails to cure Rheumatism, Backache, Kidney Troubles, Early Decay, Night Losses, Lack of Nerve Force and Vigor, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, Undevelopement and Lost Vitality. You may not have faith in it now but

WEAR IT FOR 30 DAYS,

and you will then realize why I have such confidence in it as to send it to you ON TRIAL. Write to-day for illustrated Pamphlet with references and signed testimonials. Sent free in plain sealed envelope.

PROF. A CHRYSTAL, Inventor,
707 Postoffice Block, Marshall, Mich.

VANDERBILT'S WILL.

Estate of $70,000,000 Goes to Heirs and Beneficiaries.

New York, Oct. 27.—The provisions of the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt were made public last night in a statement by Chauncey M. Depew.

Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt inherits the larger portion of his father's fortune and becomes practically the head of the Vanderbilt family. The will makes no mention of the marriage of Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., to Miss Wilson, nor of any quarrel between father and son because of the union, but apparently the father's displeasure was visited upon the eldest son, he receiving, all told, under the terms of the will, but $1,500,000, and $1,000,000 of this held in trust by the executors. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt is, of course, the residuary legatee, and will possess a fortune of probably $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. Gladys, Reginald and Gertrude (Mrs. Harry Whitney) will receive about $7,500,000 each. But Mr. Depew states that Alfred will give from his share enough to Cornelius to make the latter as rich as his brother and sisters. Alfred will therefore turn over to Cornelius about $6,000,000.

A codicil gives $200,000 additional to the rector, church warden and vestrymen of St. Bartholomew's church, to be invested, and the annual income thereof to be applied to the church missionary work of that parish.

A second codicil bequeaths $1,000,000 additional to his daughter, Gertrude V. Whitney, and $10,000 to John A. Peterson.

Senator Depew gave out the following statement regarding the action of Alfred Vanderbilt:

"When Alfred Vanderbilt returned, he decided, from brotherly affection and for family harmony, to take out of his own inheritance and give to his brother Cornelius a sum sufficient to make the fortune of Cornelius the same as that of his brother and sisters. This has been accepted by Cornelius in the same spirit.

"This action was altogether voluntary," said Senator Depew, "no threats having been made. Of course, there might have been a contest under the terms of the will, but there never was a suggestion of one. The whole thing was done in a most beautiful brotherly way."

The entire fortune is estimated to be about $70,000,000. When some surprise was expressed at the smallness of the amount, Senator Depew said it was not strange, when it is remembered that Mr. Vanderbilt had been giving away perhaps half of his income for the last 25 years.

The exact amount of the fortune that is divided will not be known until it is appraised by the state officials. No schedule of the numerous Vanderbilt holdings of the shares of stock is contained in the will.

ASIATIC MARKETS.

South Has Vital Interest in Their Control by America.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 30.—In addressing a large gathering of southern cotton manufacturers and planters at Charlotte under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, John Barrett, late United States minister to Siam, said:

"The south has vital interest in the development and the control of Asiatic markets by America. The time will soon come when the Far East will consume every surplus pound of cotton manufactured or raw that the south can produce, making her independent of the market of England and Europe. To accomplish this result four important conditions are necessary which in themselves are interdependent—first, construction of a transisthmian canal; second, laying of a trans-Pacific cable; third, protection of markets in China according to treaty rights, and, fourth, permanent control of the Philippines."

The sentiments expressed were received with warm approval.

PATRIOTIC DEMOCRAT.

Ex-Senator Martin, of Kansas, Stands by McKinley.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 30.—A Journal special from Topeka says:

Ex-United States Senator John Martin, a Democratic leader, said to-day in the course of an interview:

"Many of us may not be in harmony with the national administration regarding the disposition of the Philippines, but in the defense of the flag on the island, we all have a patriotic duty to perform. Our authority practically has been established in the Philippines, and no right thinking citizen will demand that our military forces be withdrawn.

"Other powers of the earth have long desired the Philippines, but now that we have obtained possession, they are willing that we should have them. Were we to step down and out, these powers would divide the islands and divide them with or without war, and nothing would be gained by our course. Then we have our national honor to look out for. It would never do to haul down the flag."

En Route for Manila.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The 42d regiment started from Fort Niagara for San Francisco en route for Manila this afternoon in four trains of Wagner sleepers. In the absence of Colonel Thompson, who is in the Philippines, Lieut. Col. John Beacom was in command.

Fire Loss of $140,000.

Philadelphia, Oct. 28.—The D. M. Osborne Farm Implement Company's plant and the W. S. Cooper Brass works, adjoining were destroyed by fire to-day, causing a loss of $140,000. The Osborne company's loss was $100,000.

IMMIGRATION.

Over 300,00 Aliens Came Over During Past Year.

Washington, Oct. 26.—In his annual report to the secretary of the Treasury, Commissioner General Powderly, of the immigration bureau, gives the total arrivals for the year ended June 30, 1899, as 311,715, an increase over the next preceding year of 82,416, or 36 percent. The opinion is expressed that at least 25,000 persons were not listed in this number through a defect in the law as well as an indeterminate number from Canada. The increase over the figures for last year is represented largely by immigration from Europe, specifically from Italy, Austria, Hungary and Russia, which shows gains respectively of 18,800, 22,664, and 51,154. Of the total arrivals Europe supplied 291,549, Asia 8,872, Africa 91, and all other countries 9,345. The distribution as to sex was 195,277 males and 116,438 females; as to age, 43,983 were under 14; 248,187 from 14 to 45; and 19,545 of 45 years or older. As to illiteracy, 60,446 could neither read nor write, and 1,022 could read but were unable to write. As to amount of money brought, 39,071 had each $30 or over, and 174,613 had each less than $30. The total amount of money exhibited to officers was $9,114,462. There were returned to their own countries within one year after arrival 263. In addition to 796 paupers and 305 alien contract laborers debarred on the Canadian and Mexican borders, there were refused admission one idiot, 13 insane persons, 2,369 paupers or persons likely to become public charges, 348 diseased persons, eight convicts, 82 assisted immigrants and 741 contract laborers, making a total of 3,788. The number of contract laborers debarred last year exceeded the number for the next preceding year by 77 per cent. Legislation is recommended to enable the commissioner general to have investigations made at the centers of labor in this country to which contract laborers are destined. The recommendation of last year is repeated, as to the necessity for transferring the immigration stations at Canadian ports to certain designated points on our northern boundary, which shall be the only ports of entry for aliens coming throught the dominion.

A severance of the connection between the customs and immigration branches of the government is urged.

With regard to the islands now held under military authority as an outcome of the war with Spain, the opinion is expressed that the prompt extension of the immigration laws to them, by order of the secretary of War will avoid many embarrassments.

The cost of enforcing the alien contract labor laws during the year was $87,725, and of the immigration laws $288,002.

SAILS NOV. 4.

The Thomas Will Carry the 47th Regiment to Manila.

New York, Oct. 28.—Secretary Root, of the war department, accompanied by army officers, to-day made a visit of inspection of the transport Thomas, lying at the government dock in Brooklyn, and which came here a few days ago from the Cramps, of Philadelphia. Accompanying Secretary Root were Brigadier General Marshall T. Ludington, Colonel Charles Bird, General John C. Watkin, Surgeon General George L. M. Sternberg, Commander Katzuo Marita, of the imperial Japanese navy, and Captain Vignal, military attache of the French embassy.

The vessel sails Nov. 4 for Manila with the Forty-seventa regiment, now at Camp Meade. There are 1,306 men in the regiment, commanded by Colonel Walter Howe. Among the vessel supplies are 200 coffins. Secretary Root was pleased at the vessel's general equipment and makeup. He said the vessel was undoubtedly the greatest army transport in the world.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GEN. TORAL ACQUITTED.

He is Exonerated by Spanish Court-Martial.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The bureau of naval intelligence has made public a very interesting document published in the official organ of the ministry of war at Madrid, and containing the sentence of the supreme council in the proceedings instituted because of the capitulation of Santiago in the summer of 1898. The defendants named in the proceedings are Jose Toral Velazquez, general of division and the successor of General Linares in command of the Fourth army corps of Cuba; General Mesa, chief of the brigade of Guantanamo; Lieut. Col. Velarde, military commander of Baracoa; Lieut. Col. Rafael Aiegria, commander of Sagua de Tanamo; Capt. Arturo Hidalgo, commander of Alto Songo; Capt. Jose Garcia, commander of San Louis; Capt. Romulado Martinez, commander of Palma Soriano, and Capt. Clemente Peyro, commander at El Cristo. The defendants named, besides General Toral, are the commanders of the outlying military posts which were included in the capitulation of Santiago.

The most interesting feature of the report is the fact that the court lays great stress upon the importance of the American naval forces and declares that without their co-operation it would have been impossible for the American forces to have compelled the surrender of Santiago. The sentence of the court concludes by vindicating General Toral from any censure for the surrender, stating that he had used every means of defense required by the laws of honor and duty.

In addition to the decree of the court exonerating the above named defendants, there are two supplemental decrees directing the captain-general of New Castile to take steps to fix the responsibility for the fact that there were not sufficient war materials in the city to provision Santiago at the time of the outbreak of the war, and to ascertain to what extent the administrative chiefs of the army of Cuba is responsible for not having complied with the order of the general-in-chief for the same provisions for Santiago for four months.

IMPORTANT DECREE.

Russia's Gold Fields in Siberia Free to Foreigners.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The fact that Russia has opened to foreign exploitation the gold lands of Siberia is announced in a report to the state department from United States Charge Pierce, at St. Petersburg. He sends copies of a decree providing for the sale of gold lands to take place between the 15th and 27th of February next, and it is noted that the sale is open to any persons, whether Russians or foreigners.

HOSTILE TO ENGLAND.

That is the Attitude of the Continental Powers.

London, Oct. 25.—The extent of the British naval preparations revealed by to-day's information, causes a strong reiteration of the rumors of serious foreign complications. It is now said that Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will command the Mediterranean squadron, and details of the activity at the dockyards and naval stations are coming in hot and fast. The Associated Press learns, however, that whether or not Great Britain seriously fears Russian or French aggression, the naval preparations have been under consideration for several months, and it was the admiralty's intention to put them in force as soon as war with the Transvaal was declared, deeming it necessary to increase the active strength of the navy in order to insure the large fleet of transports against every possible contingency. Whether later developments have transformed the admiralty's precautionary measures into preparations for a naval demonstration necessitated by European hostility, is the question of the hour, and it is as much a mystery to many high naval officers as to the public.

The exact condition of affairs consists of ordering the naval reserves to be in readiness to rejoin their ships at 24 hours' notice, while all the cruisers of the reserve class has been notified to be ready to sail in the same time-limit. These vessels, though at the dockyards, are never out of commission, and are always supposed to be ready for immediate manning. A dozen cruisers, ranging from 6,000 to 1,000 tons, are now only waiting the word to embark the crews.

In addition to these preparations, work on the uncompleted vessels is being hurried day and night. The special attention being paid to the cruisers is taken by many authorities to indicate that Great Britain intends to form a menacing flying squadron, using the term "menacing" because the naval force at sea now is ample to convoy the transports, and is thoroughly capable of preventing any interference in South African waters.

While the officials do not conceal their knowledge of German, French and Russian antagonism, and their irritation thereat, they do not give the slightest hint that European hostility will crystallize into any probable overt act.

The belief that Great Britain is on the verge of a crisis, or even a conflict far greater than that in the Transvaal, has many supporters, though the lack of all official confirmation favors the conservative views that the remarkable military and naval activity is due to a desire to take thorough precautions which, though ominous, have at present no special bearing upon Great Britain's European relations.

For instance, the Fredemblatt, of Vienna, to-day says:

"Nothing points to the eventuality of the intervention of Europe in favor of the Boers."

The paper adds that Germany, especially, has resolved "not to depart from her attitude of neutrality."

WON'T MEDDLE.

Germany Never a Party to the Proposed Intervention.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—The Tageblatt denies the statement of the Eclair, of Paris, that Germany, after promising assistance to France and Russia for the purpose of intervention in the Transvaal, seems now to withdraw it. The Tageblatt declares: "We believe we are well-informed when we state that the German government did not participate in any combination for intervention."

MANY LIVES LOST.

Terrific Typhoon Swept the Island of Orient.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 25.—Intelligence is brought by the Rinso Maru, which has arrived here, that a typhoon through which the Empress and Senator passed, proved even more disastrous on land than on sea. In Tokio and Yokohama it raged with much fierceness. Hundreds of houses were wrecked in all districts, though the storm seems to have been attended with less loss of life than usual.

A train bound for Fukushima from Myeno, encountered a gale of such terrific fury while crossing the Hokogewa that it was blown into the river. It consisted of ten cars, including two locomotives, four carriages and three breakvans. The locomotives having cut off their coupling pins, escaped seathless, but all the other cars, carrying about 100 passengers, were precipitated from the bridge. One person was killed instantly, 30 were severely injured, and 20 others slightly. One woman is reported missing.

Fortunately, the water below the bridge was not deep. Had it been, all the passengers would have been drowned.

News of another disastrous catastrophe comes from Tagonaura, between Numadzu and Suzukawa. About 1 o'clock, on October 7, a tidal wave swept over Tagonaura. Over 200 houses were destroyed, and more than 100 people perished. The neighborhood of Yoshiwa Maiwa was converted into an extensive lake. A number of boats are engaged in the search for the dead bodies. Great misery and suffering prevail among the afflicted people.

A telegram from Miyazaki prefecture also reports the occurrence of a tidal wave at Mimitsumachi on October 6 and the destruction of many houses.

It is believed that Russia is attempting to secure a naval station between Vladivostock and Lalo Tung, and has selected Masamps. She is atempting to buy land, but the Koreans are holding out for a big price, and it is believed she will secure it.

MORE WAR VESSELS.

Germany's Naval Power to be Vastly Increased.

New York, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The Berlin Tageblatt declares that the imperial government intends to double the strength of the navy.

The reason given is the great increase of the navy of America, which is evidently destined to become a great sea power.

The report from Washington that no solution of the Samoan situation has been found, is stated to the fact that an agreement has been reached between England and Germany.

MIDHAT ESCAPED.

Light Will be Thrown on the Death of Abdul Aziz.

New York, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: A Constantinople telegram to the Tageblatt states that the son of Midhat Pasha, who, since his father's death has lived as a state prisoner in a Dervish monastery at Smyrnia, escaped a short time ago. It is reported that he went to England, where he succeeded in obtaining possession of certain papers which his father had deposited in a place of safety some years ago.

These are very important documents, and will throw a new light on the deposition and death of Abdul Aziz, the causes which led to the abrogation of the Turkish constitution and the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Grateful for the Promptness With Which Money Was Voted.

London, Oct. 27.—The third reading of the appropriation bill in the house of commons to-day gave the opportunity for further attacks on the government's war policy. Gavin Brown Clark, Radical, formerly consul general of the Transvaal accused the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, of publishing an emasculated version of the Boer franchise bill passed by the volksraad. Mr. Chamberlain tartly repudiated this. He said the bill was published exactly as received from Secretary of State Reitz. Thomas Gibson Bowles, conservative, member for Lynnregis, referred to the heavy military task before the government, and said he feared the foreign powers would take advantage of Great Britain's difficulties, to make an attempt upon her possessions. All the great powers, except Austria, he asserted, hated Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd-George, Radical member for the Carnarvon district, declared the offers of the Transvaal had been misrepresented, whereupon Mr. Chamberlain jumped up and protested, and the speaker, Mr. W. Court Gully, intervened. Mr. Lloyd-George then withdrew his expression regarding misrepresentation.

The session was then suspended until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

When the house reassembled the queen's speech was read, and parliament was prorogued with the usual formalities.

The queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament, to-day, was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I am happy to be able to release you of the exceptional duties which have been imposed upon you by the exigencies of public service.

"I congratulate you on the brilliant qualities which have been displayed by my brave regiments upon whom the task of repelling the invasion of my South African colonies has been laid. In doing so I can not but express my profound sorrow that so many gallant officers and soldiers should have fallen in the performance of their duty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I acknowledge with gratitude the liberal provisions you have made to repay the expenses of the military operations in South Africa.

"My Lords and Gentlemen—I trust that the Divine blessing may rest upon your efforts and those of my gallant army to restore peace and good government to that portion of my empire, and to vindicate the honor of this country."

In the house of lords, at 2 o'clock, the Lord High Chancellor, Earl Halsbury, and the lords commissioners, fully robed, took up positions in front of the throne. The Black Rod summoned the commons, the queen's speech was read, and the lord high chancellor declared parliament prorogued until January 15.

The commons then returned to the l

WASHINGTON.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

President Exhorts the People to Give Thanks.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The president to-day issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation :

"A national custom, dear to the hearts of the people, calls for the setting apart of one day in each year as an occasion of special thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the preceding year. This honored observance acquires with time a tenderer significance. It enriches domestic life. It summons under the family roof the absent children to glad reunion with those they love.

"Seldom has this nation had greater cause for profound thanksgiving. No great pestilence has invaded our shores. Liberal employment waits upon labor. Abundant crops have rewarded the efforts of the husbandman. Increased comforts have come to the home. The national finances have been strengthened, and public credit has been sustained and made firmer. In all branches of industry and trade there has been an unequaled degree of prosperity, while there has been a steady gain in the moral and educational growth of our national character. Churches and schools have flourished. American patriotism has been exalted. Those engaged in maintaining the honor of the flag with such signal success have been in a large degree spared from disaster and disease. An honorable peace has been ratified with a foreign nation with which we were at war, and we are now on friendly relations with every power on earth.

"The trust which we have assumed for the benefit of the people of Cuba has been faithfully advanced. There is marked progress toward the restoration of healthy industrial conditions, and under wise sanitary regulations the island has enjoyed unusual exemption from the scourge of fever. The hurricane which swept over our new possession of Porto Rico, destroying the homes and property of the inhabitants, called forth the instant sympathy of the people of the United States, who were swift to respond with generous aid to the sufferers. While the insurrection still continues in the island of Luzon, business is resuming its activity and confidence in the good purposes of the United States is being rapidly established throughout the archipelago.

"For these reasons, and countless others, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do hereby name Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed as such by all our people on this continent and in our newly acquired islands, as well as by those who may be at sea or sojourning in foreign lands; and I advise that on this day religious exercises shall be conducted in the churches or meeting places of all denominations, in order that in the social features of the day its real significance may not be lost sight of, but fervent prayers may be offered to the Most High for a continuance of the divine guidance, without which man's efforts are vain, and for divine consolation to those whose kindred and friends have sacrificed their lives for country.

"I recommend also that on this day so far as may be found practicable labor shall cease from its accustomed toil, and charity abound toward the sick, the needy and the poor.

"In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

GOLD AND SILVER.

The Mint Report on the World's Production for 1898.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Mr. Roberts, the director of the mint, has made the following report upon the production of gold and silver during the calendar year 1898. He says:

The production of gold in the United States in the calendar year 1898 was 3,118,308 ounces, fine, of the value of $64,463,000.

The amount of gold produced from quartz mines in 1898 was, in round numbers, 2,800,000 fine ounces and from placer mines 318,000 fine ounces.

The South African republic produced 3,831,975 ounces, fine, of the value of $79,213,953; Australasia produced 3,317,644 ounces, fine, of the value of $64,860,800. These three countries are the great gold producers of the world, their output aggregating 10,088,017 ounces, fine, of the value of $208,537,753, or 73 per cent of the product of the world.

Next comes Russia, with $25,463,400; Canada, $13,775,900; India, $7,781,500; Mexico, $8,500,000, and China, $6,078,700. These five aggregate 92,686 kilograms, valued at $61,593,000, or over 21 per cent of the whole, leaving 6 per cent to the remainder of the world.

The United States still occupies the second place as a silver producer, to which it was relegated by Mexico in 1897. In 1898 it produced 54,438,000 fine ounces of silver, with a commercial value of $32,118,400, against the Mexican production of 56,738,000 fine ounces, with a commercial value of $33,475,400. Together, they produce 67 per cent of the world's product. No other country approaches them, the nearest being Australasia, Bolivia and Peru. The product of the last two is somewhat uncertain, but none of the three exceeds 12,000,000 ounces, fine.

The amount of silver produced in the United States during the year, from quartz mines was, in round numbers, 13,500,000 fine ounces, and from lead ores 10,000,000 fine ounces and from copper ores 10,000,000 fine ounces.

The world's gold production in 1898 was 13,964,363 ounces, fine, of the value of $287,428,600; an increase over the product of 1897 of 2,351,834 ounces, valued at $48,616,600.

Since 1887, when about $106,000,000 were produced ,each year has shown an increase over the preceding one. There is no reason, says the report, to expect any cessation of this steady annual increase for some years to come. The Transvaal has not nearly reached its limits; Australia, particularly West Australia, is not yet half developed; Alaska and the Yukon have only fairly begun to produce, while the recent steady increases in Colorado and other western states show no signs of abating.

The world's production of silver in 1898 was 165,295,572 ounces, fine, showing an increase over 1897 of 1,222,400 ounces, fine.

The world's consumption of the precious metals in the arts and manufactures during the year was, in new gold, 97,804 kilograms, of a value of $65,000,000; and in new silver 1,065,289 kilograms, of a coining value of $44,273,000 and a commercial value of $20,200,000.

THE DAHLGREN.

Torpedo Boat Fails Slightly Below Speed Specifications.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The Navy department has received the following telegraphic preliminary report from Captain Emory, a member of the naval trial board, upon the speed trials of the torpedo boat Dahlgren:

"Bath, Maine, —. Dahlgren speed trial completed. For sixty-six consecutive minutes developed speed of thirty knots. Machinery, seagoing and manoeuvering qualities satisfactory."

The Dahlgren was to have made thirty and one-half knots under the terms of the contract, but provision is made for her acceptance if she should fall not more than half a knot below that speed, though with a slight deduction in that case in the contract price.

FOR SCHLEY'S HOME.

Woman's Industrial and Patriotic League Will Raise Money.

Washington, Oct. 27.—A committee representing the Women's National Industrial and Patriotic League and the Washington Industrial League, called upon Rear Admiral Schley last night and informed him that the league had decided and was ready to undertake the task of procuring by popular subscription a home for him here at the national capital. The admiral thanked the ladies of the committee, and again informed them that he left the matter in their hands, saying that anything that they might do would be acceptable.

The national league has about twenty-two branch organizations throughout the country. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, as chairman of the national committee, informed the admiral that all plans preparatory to going on with the work had been perfected and as he had accepted the offer of the industrial women the plans would be put into active operation.

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
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THE PHILIPPINES.

What the President Will Say in His Message.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Prompt declaration by Congress in favor of asserting and maintaining complete sovereignty over the Philippines, at whatever cost and in favor of most liberal kind of self-government when the insurrection ends is what the President wants; it is also what the Philippine commissioners want; there is a great deal yet for the President to do on his message and to the peace commissioners to do on their report, but this one important conclusion is certain. Your correspondent has excellent authority for the statement that the President intends to make specific recommendations to Congress in favor of holding the Philippines permanently and as to the form of civil government to take the place of military as soon as the factions now in rebellion surrender. It is authoritatively stated there will be no half way measures suggested until after the next campaign. The President will face the issue squarely and give Congress the best information possible from his commissioners and other sources to support the position he has assumed.

Although members of the Philippine commission are not talking for publication there is no doubt they will lay great stress in their report upon the desirability of prompt and emphatic declaration, on the part of Congress, which will convince those now in rebellion that all branches of the government are united on the question of permanent American control in the Philippines. Such action, in the opinion of Admiral Dewey and of Schurman will be almost as effective as guns in ending the war in the Philippines.

It is now only a question of the specific kind of government the President will recommend; he will be governed in his decision by the view of the Philippine commissioners.

The first meeting of the commission will be held in the State department tomorrow, but they will probably not actually begin on their report before next Monday.

PACIFIC CABLE.

It Will be Purely a Government Enterprise.

Washington, Oct. 27.—In official and diplomatic quarters attention is being directed to the question of a Pacific cable linking this country with the Philippines and points beyond. It is understood that this government and these foreign governments which would be affected by the cable are now actively considering the subject.

The officials here are assembling data and preparing cable maps, with the expectation that the matter will be brought to the early attention of congress. In a general way, the project is for a cable of four links, viz., from San Francisco to Hawaii, 2,120 miles; from Hawaii to Wake island, 2,044 miles; from Wake island to Guam, 1,293 miles; from Guam to Manila, 1,350 miles. These landing points are all within the control of the United States, our flag having been raised on Wake island not long ago. This would connect all the American possessions in the Pacific by a line crossing no foreign territory.

Besides this, the plan permits of an expansion so as to secure two outlets to Asia and the far east. The first of these would be from Manila to the Japanese island of Formosa, from which island Japan has built a line to the Japanese coast and the mainland of Asia. The second outlet would be from Hawaii south to Fanning's island, at which point the newly projected British cable from Vancouver to New Zealand crosses.

The foregoing projects would not be private enterprises, but a government undertaking. The government, it is urged in support of the projects, would be not only free from the present high charges and from the supervision of the foreign companies now handling the business, but the line being opened to public and commercial uses at a reasonable rate, would afford facilities for the expanding trade of the Pacific, and thereby yield a considerable return to the government.

Foreign governments which would be affected by this project—notably Russia, Japan and Great Britain—are beginning to show some concern over it, and it is understood that the government has been sounded of late from several foreign quarters to learn what its plans are.

SCHLEY'S COMMAND.

Squadron Will be Ordered to South African Waters.

New York, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says the South Atlantic squadron has been ordered, or soon will be ordered, to the scene of the South African hostilities.

The feeling at the navy department that it would be well to have a large American squadron cruising off East Africa is a growth of the last few days. It is understood it is based on news obtained in Washington and from Europe that contingencies may arise which will make the presence of a larger body of sailors and marines a necessity in that Orange Free State Boers who were adneighborhood.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Secretary Long to-day said that he did not contemplate making any change in Admiral Schley's orders. So far these are nothing more than a direction to take command of the South Atlantic station. The date will be definitely fixed when it is known exactly how soon the Chicago will be ready for sea. Nothing has been decided by the department as to the dispatch of one or more warships to South Africa. Secretary Long pointed out that the section of the world is within the geographical bounds of the South Atlantic station. Therefore, Admiral Schley will be at perfect liberty to go there, or anywhere else on his station after he takes command. No order from the department will be necessary.

Comparing the mooted increase of the strength of the South Atlantic squadron the secretary said he would not hesitate to increase the number of ships on the station if there were necessity for it. So far necessity had not appeared.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Washington, Oct. 27.—The annual report of Commissioner Hermann, of the general land office, just made public, shows a grand total of 929,308,008 acres of unappropriated and unreserved public lands in the United States. The disposals of public lands during the fiscal year show an increase of 728,516 acres as compared with the aggregate of the previous year. The total cash receipts of the service increased $792,142 over last year. Original homestead entries showed a decrease of 28,970 in aera involved and final entries an increase of 39,132 in area. There were 150,541 acres certified or patented as swamp lands during the year, an increase of almost 70,000. Indian and miscellaneous land patents issued aggregated 212,848 acres and 420,760 acres selected by the various states and territories were approved and certified for educational and other purposes. Under the several railroad grants made by congress there were certified and patented last year 504,651 acres of land, together with 60,392 acres for wagon road constructions.

FIRST MEETING.

Philippine Commission Gets to Work on Report.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The Philippine commission held its first meeting at the quarters selected for them in the Arlington, to-day. Prof. Schurman, for whose arrival the other members have been waiting, reached Washington this morning and paid an early call at the State department, after which he went to the commissioners' rooms where Admiral Dewey and Col. Denby were waiting. Prof. Worcester was the last to arrive, and the commission sat down to business soon after 10:30. It was announced before the meeting that all the sessions would be secret and that none of the deliberations would be public until the commission had finished its labors. Colonel Denby said that no program had been arranged and that it was impossible to say even what general course would be followed till after the commissioners had discussed the matter.

The commission reorganized its clerical force and roughly blocked out the form of its report. There is a mass of material on hand and a good part of the report is already written. It was said after the meeting that it was too soon to say how long the work in hand would take, but the suggestion was made by one member that it would be a matter of some weeks, but not much longer. The commission will meet daily from ten till one, leaving the afternoons and evenings for individual work.

Washington, Oct. 26.—There was no meeting of the Philippine commission today. Prof. Worcester, who arrived last night, was at the state department where he was joined by Col. Denby and the two had a private conference. Admiral Dewey and Prof. Schurman did not appear, but it is expected that Mr. Schurman, who has been summoned by telegraph, will join his associates to-morrow.

Prof. Worcester was asked if the members would present individual reports as well as a general one signed by them all, he said he had heard nothing of individual reports and understood there would be but one report signed by all the members.

NASH'S ELECTION

Is Now Believed to be an Absolute Certainty.

Wshington, Oct. 27.—The week which closes with to-morrow has shown a marked improvement in the condition of the Republican party in Ohio, and a more hopeful indication of the election of Judge Nash. There have been many manifestations of party enthusiasm and party fealty, together with striking illustrations of Democratic dissensions.

As for evidence of those men who have heretofore been prominently identified with the movements, and this year are openly out for the Republican ticket, the name of Mr. J. Hanly, of Delaware, may be given. Mr. Hanly is a well-known insurance agent, representing an eastern company, and having territory including Ohio and neighboring states. He refused to endorse the money plank in the Democratic national platform, and this year is more open in his opposition to the party than ever.

"I shall support the entire Republican ticket," he said. "I cannot go the position of the Democratic party on the money question. I know that with the Cleveland administration we had the most vexatious times in the country, and that with the present administration the condition of affairs has been most prosperous. That is enough for me."

And Mr. Hanly is a man of influence.

It has just come to light in different parts of the state that Mr. McLean has encountered a new difficulty in the prosecution of his campaign. Many of the old-time adherents of the late Senator Brice are not taking kindly to his candidacy, and, if not openly opposing him, are giving but the most lukewarm support. This element of the Democracy, which is strong in Ohio, carries with it a majority of those men who were followers of Senator Brice during his active identification with Ohio politics.

THE SULU TREATY.

Something With Which Senate Will Have Nothing Whatever to Do.

Washington, Oca. 27.—War department officials refuse to make public any of the provisions of the arrangement by Gen. Bates with the sultan of Sulu, the southernmost group of the Philippines, but state that its main features have been touched upon in the cabled press reports from Manila. The document arrived in Washington about six weeks ago.

A cabinet officer says Gen. Bates has secured for the United States the valuable services of the whole royal family of Sulu for the compensation of a good clerk, and provided for the immediate mitigation of the conditions of the slaves and their ultimate emancipation. Not being in actual possession of the Sulu group, Spain has never been able to obtain more than a nominal suzerainty over it. The ability of the United States military commander to effect these things, besides preserving peace and opening the islands to trade, is regarded as commendable.

It is further said that this arrangement is not permanent, and does not prevent different treatment of the islands in the future, and, still further, it has not been approved thus far by the President, and may be rejected if it is deemed proper to do so. The arrangement is regarded as a purely military one, fully within the powers of the American commanding officer to draw up, and so it will not be submitted to the senate, as would be a treaty, but will be merely transmitted as a matter of information.

EMBARRASSING POSITION.

Predicament of the Venezuelan Minister to Washington.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The Venezuelan legation here is in an anomalous condition since the success of the Venezuelan revolution. Minister Andrade is a brother of President Andrade, who fled before the revolutionary general, Castro, who has assumed control of the government. It is assumed that the minister will retire, but there has been no outward change thus far. The minister has been in Paris for some time, and is expected back shortly. His residence on Iowa Circle has been given up, although the legation office is still maintained by Senor Pulido, the charge d'affairs. As the Pulido chosen by General Castro for minister of war is believed to be a near relative of the charge here, his interests are not likely to suffer by the upheaval.

Going to Manila.

Washington, Oct. 30.—Orders have been given for the 49th Volunteers, a colored organization, to start from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on the 15th of next month for San Francisco, where they will take ship for Manila.

Treasury Statement.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $293,784,794; gold reserve, $252,259,526.

DEWEY IS ENGAGED.

He Will Marry the Widow of General Hazen.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Admiral Dewey announced to some of his more intimate friends last night the fact of his engagement to Mrs. W. R. Hazen, of this city. Mrs. Hazen is the widow of General Hazen, formerly chief signal officer of the army, who died about ten years ago, and is a sister of John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio. Mrs. Hazen has no children, and since her husband's death has made her home with her mother. She is a woman of large means, about 40 years of age, and popular in the best social circles in Washington. The date set for the wedding has not been fixed.

The news of the admiral's engagement first became known last night when the admiral announced the fact to a few of his friends. Later in the evening he visited the Lafayette Square theatre, and while there also communicated the news to some of his near friends, and to Secretary Long, who occupied one of the boxes. While the date of the wedding is not definitely known, the understanding is that it will take place some time during November. Rumor has connected the names of the admiral and Mrs. Hazen for some time, but little attention was paid to the matter. It was at the house of Mrs. McLean, the mother of Mrs. Hazen, that the admiral stopped when he came to Washington after his return from Manila. Previous to his departure to take charge of the Asiatic squadron two years ago he had been a visitor at the house. The admiral's first wife died in 1873. She was the daughter of a former governor of Vermont. One child from the marriage, a son, is now living in New York. General Hazen, the former husband of Mrs. Hazen, died on the 16th of January, 1887, and a son from their union died last year. The sister of Mrs. Hazen is the wife of General Ludlow, of the army.

Mrs. Hazen has long been a social favorite in Washington. She is possessed of an attractive personality, of most graceful manners and a brilliant mind.

A delegation of citizens of Tennessee were among the first to learn of the admiral's engagement. Headed by Representative Gaines, of that state, they called early in the evening to extend an invitation to the admiral to be present in Nashville on the occasion of the return home of the First Tennessee regiment from Manila. The admiral expressed the great pleasure it would afford him to be present on that occasion, but urged the pressure of official duties, including the meeting of the Philippine commission, which would prevent his accepting the invitation. There were other matters also, he said, which intervened to prevent his coming, and he finally admitted that he had just secured the promise of his intended bride to become Mrs. Dewey.

The admiral was warmly congratulated by the members of the delegation.

LYING ABOUT JOHN SHERMAN.

Mr. Sherman Has Done All He Could to Aid Nash's Election.

Columbus, O., Oct. 30.—The Sherman interview published Saturday morning in the Cincinnati Enquirer created somewhat of a sensation among the politicians here. The interview with the ex-secretary of state was signed by W. C. MacBride, and was therefore regarded as authentic, but almost before it was cold in type ex-Senator Sherman denied that he had been correctly reported, and subsequent events prove that it is simply another of the daily fakes promulgated by the personal organ of John R. McLean.

When Col. Dick was seen in regard to the alleged Sherman interview, he said:

"The whole story is a fake from beginning to end. There has never been one hour or a day since the nomination of Judge Nash that Senator Sherman has not been willing to do all he could to secure the election of the judge. Nearly two months ago I received the following letter from him:

"'Mansfield, O., Sept. 6.

"'Hon. Charles Dick—Dear Sir: Your note of the 4th inst. is received. It is true that my health and strength are returning, but I am still confined to my home by the doctor's orders. I will be unable to participate in the campaign, but will be glad to render any assistance possible. It may be that I can write some letters which may assist Gov. Nash in his canvass. Yours truly,

"'JOHN SHERMAN.'

"This noon," Chairman Dick continued, "a few hours after the Enquirer's fake interview appeared, with all the brazen effrontery of black faced type on the first page of Mr. McLean's newspaper, the mail brought me the following letter, written in Mr. Sherman's own hand. Here is the letter verbatim:

"'Washington, D. C., Oct. 27, 1899.

"'Charles Dick, Esq.—My Dear Sir: I can hardly express my solicitude for the election of Judge Nash as governor of Ohio. He not only deserves the hearty support of every Republican for that position, but is especially qualified to perform the duties of governor and will discharge them faithfully. The self-appointed candidate, Mr. Jones, ought not to receive the votes of Republicans who have shared in the nomination of Judge Nash. All of us who have assisted in it or in any way contributed to it, or are Republicans should give to Judge Nash their hearty support. Very truly yours,

"'JOHN SHERMAN.'

"Nobody who has followed the course of Mr. McLean's newspaper," continued Chairman Dick, "during the last two months will be surprised at this latest and most infamous attempt to make Democratic capital out of the honored name of Senator Sherman. It is one of the fitting culminations of a campaign that has bristled with falsehoods and roorbacks in the interest of Mr. McLean from the beginning."

PONY LIKES BEER.

New York Animal Drinks One Hundred and Twenty Glasses.

New York, Oct. 30.—Harlem has a drunken horse. It is Elsie, a 3-year-old pony belonging to Charles Klenke, an expressman of 2231 Eighth avenue. Not only does she like an alcohol diet but prefers meat to vegetables and will eat clam chowder and beef steak whenever she can get them.

Klenke, accompanied by his pony, went into a saloon on Saturday night and called for a glass of beer. The bartender, knowing the pony, set out two glasses, and Elsie drank her schooner long before Klenke had half finished his. The saloon was full of Yale College boys at the time, who were trying to wash out all recollection of Columbia's football victory. When they saw a horse walk up to the bar and drink a glass of beer some thought they "had 'em" and became alarmed. They soon found out, however, that it was a real horse and they devoted the rest of the evening to "setting 'em up" for Elsie, who drank 120 glasses, according to the bartender's estimate, and became very much intoxicated.

An Aged Heiress.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 27.—Juliana Fuches, aged 76 years, heir to a large sum of money left by a sister in Bavaria, was found yesterday living in a hovel on Gault street, in this city, Austrian Consul Veith, at Milwaukee, had requested the St. Paul police to locate the woman, his government having notified him of her good fortune.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEPPER, P. D., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF has stood unrivaled before the public for fifty years as a Pain Remedy. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Sprains, Bruises, Sore Muscles, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, "The Grip," Pneumonia, and all Inflammations. Internally for all bowel pains, Colic, Diarrhoea. 50 cts. per bottle, sold by druggists. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, New York.

MR. HOBART DYING.

The Vice-President is in a Hopeless Condition.

New York, Oct. 31.—Vice President Hobart, in the opinion of his physician, is not likely to die to-day and may survive for several days. Mr. Hobart at 8 o'clock this morning was still asleep and resting quietly in a natural slumber not induced by drugs. Dr. William Newton, the family physician, spent the greater part of the night in a room adjoining the patient's. While Dr. Newton would not give out a detailed statement as to his patient's condition he said that Mr. Hobart's nervous system was wrecked as a result of overwork and that his heart had suffered in the general breakdown.

Dr. Newton could not offer any hope, however and said Mr. Hobart may not live the day out or he might live a week. Dr. Newton at Paterson at 11 o'clock, issued the following bulletin: "The Vice President awoke at 9 o'clock feeling much refreshed, and he has remained very comfortable ever since. His pulse is very good, and he has taken considerable nourishment. He is sitting up at 11 o'clock and his condition is good.

(Signed) "W. J. NEWTON."

GEN. DAVIS'S REPORT.

Porto Ricans Are Incapable of Self-Government.

New York, Oct. 26.—A special to the World from Washington says: The natives of Porto Rico are not now and never will be capable of self-government. This is practically the burden of a report just submitted to the secretary of war by Gen. George W. Davis, military governor of Porto Rico. Upon this information the President will base the regulations relative to Porto Rico contained in his forthcoming message. The report of General Davis is in substance that it will take years to educate the Porto Ricans. They are inert and the progressive American spirit will have to be installed into them slowly, as they do not grasp ideas with encouraging rapidity. From observations so far made, General Davis thinks it is advisable that a governor general be appointed vested with certain powers, one who possesses tact and executive ability. To aid him there should be a body of Americans to act in the capacity of a cabinet to superintend the affairs of the various branches of the island's government. To test the abilities of the natives it is recommended that they be eligible for election to a legislative body, the election to be conducted by the native Porto Ricans. The actions of this legislative body, however, are to be passed upon by an authoritative council, which will take the form of a supreme court, to consist of Americans of judicial knowledged. This body will decide upon the wisdom of the acts of the Porto Ricans as a legislative assembly.

RESETTING A BONE

Cured a Patient of Insanity—Interesting Achievement.

Chicago, Oct. 31.—A special to the Times-Herald from Centerville, Iowa, says: Dr. R. Bernard, whose cure of insanity by resetting a bone in the patient's neck has excited great interest among the physicians of this section, has been invited to visit the state asylum for the insane and examine the patients there.

At a professional dinner in this city last night Dr Bernard declared his belief that two-thirds of the insanity cases could be cured by the resetting of dislocated bones.

The patient whose cure has brought Dr. Bernard into notice is a wealthy farmer named Bart Neal, of Plano, Iowa, who suddenly became maniacal and was declared to be incurable. Dr. Bernard had him restored to reason 24 hours after resetting the dislocated bone in his neck. Several other physicians were present.

THROUGH CHICAGO'S HULL

The Steamer Augusta Rammed Her Bows.

New York, Oct. 31.—The Pennsylvania Railway company's ferryboat Chicago, plying between Cortlandt street, this city, and the Pennsylvania railway depot in Jersey City, was cut down by the Savannah line steamship City of Augusta, about 1 o'clock this morning as the ferryboat was crossing the east side of the North river. Within a few minutes of the collision and before the Chicago could make her slip, she sunk in 75 feet of water. It is not definitely known how many passengers were on board the Chicago at the time of the disaster, but the number is variously estimated at from 50 to 100. One man, John Bryson, is known to have been drowned. His body was recovered. Fireman Vroom of the Chicago, is missing, and is thought to have been caught in the stoke hold. It is not improbable that other lives were lost.

TAX-DODGER M'LEAN

Is a Heavy Holder of Standard Oil Stock.

Washington, Oct. 31.—Former Congressman R. E. Doan, who, since his retirement from congress, has been practicing law in this city, started for Ohio last night to take the stump for Judge Nash. Mr. Doan will pay particular attention to Mr. McLean and his tax dodging.

He has information on that point that will be interesting to the voters of Ohio. Before starting for Ohio he said that he had learned that Mr. McLean is the third largest stockholder of the American Security and Trust company, of this city, the banking institution from which John R. is said to have drawn the $90,000 he took to Ohio last week. Mr. Doan has also discovered that Mr. McLean is a big holder of Standard Oil stock, and these things are in addition to the gas and street railway stock.

MINISTERS AFTER HIM.

Association in Indianapolis Moves Against Mormon Roberts.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31.—The Indianapolis Methodist Ministers' Association has adopted resolutions calling upon Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge and Congressman Overstreet to do all in their power to secure the expulsion of Congressman Roberts, of Utah, and urge a constitutional amendment defining legal marriage as monogamic and making any polygamist ineligible to vote or hold office. Methodist ministerial associations throughout the country will be asked to adopt similar resolutions.

THE ADMIRAL

Cancels His Proposed Visit to the City of Chicago.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Admiral Dewey has been obliged to cancel his proposed trip to Chicago. He had accepted an invitation to be the guest of the city between November 15 and 30, but on account of the meeting of the Philippine commission which will begin its settings here to-morrow or Monday, he has written a letter explaining that it will be impossible for him to keep his engagement.

Cleveland State Hospital.

Columbus, O., Oct. 31.—Governor Bushnell is informed that the board of trustees of the Cleveland State Hospital has elected Assistant Superintendent Kelley of that institution to succeed Dr Eynon as superintendent.

FROM CUBA.

SYRIANS MAY REMAIN.

Brooke Says They Shall be Respected in Cuba, Too.

Havana, Oct. 25.—Governor General Brooke, replying to a communication from Father Delebtani, the Syrian priest at Pinar Del Rio City who had complained that the local authorities had notified the Syrians there to leave the city within five days that he will not permit the removal of Syrians without cause from any part of Cuba. The matter will be investigated. It appears that there is an old law permitting steps to prevent any Turk or heretic from trading in Cuba. It was put in force against a solitary Turk several years ago. Mr. Carden, then acting British consul, expended a good deal of money on the man's behalf, but unsuccessfully. Nothing is known officially in the matter beyond the priest's complaint that he and his compatriots have been told to go.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

General Wood Has Established One for Cuban Boys.

Santiago de Cuba, Oct. 27.—General Leonard Wood, military governor of the province of Santiago, issued an order yesterday establishing an industrial school for boys, orphans of Cuban soldiers, in the Spanish military hospital, which was abandoned by the American troops last June. Some two hundred boys will receive instruction in various trades and an education in elementary English branches. Competent American teachers will be engaged.

The building, the largest and finest ever used for hospital purposes on the island, has been repaired at an expenditure of $40,000, and turned over to the civil authorities.

THE 20TH KANSAS.

Elaborate Preparations Made for Its Reception.

Topeka, Oct. 30.—Elaborate preparations are making for the reception to the Twentieth Kansas Regiment, which is due to arrive here Thursday from San Francisco. Excursion trains are to be run into Topeka from all points and over forty thousand visitors are expected in the city. Chief Justice Doster will be master of ceremonies Thursday, when Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf will return the regimental colors to Governor Stanley, and Gen. Jos. K. Hudson will present the thousand dollar sword purchased by the citizens of Kansas to Brigadier General Frederick Funston.

President McKinley and Secretary of War Root, who had been invited to attend the ceremonies, have sent tributes to the regiment which appear in a souvenir of the "fighting Twentieth" just issued. President McKinley's tribute is written in his own hand, and follows:

"The American nation appreciates the devotion and valor of its soldiers and sailors. Among its hosts of brave defenders the Twentieth Kansas was fortunate in opportunity and heroic in action, and has won a permanent place in the hearts of a grateful people.

(Signed) "WILLIAM McKINLEY."

Sept. 30, 1899.

Secretary Root includes in his note the message of Generals MacArthur and Otis recommending that General Funston be breveted major general, and that Colonel Metcalf be breveted brigadier general, and adds:

"The officers and enlisted men of the regiment exhibited the same high quality of bravery and efficiency which characterized their commanders.

"I beg to join with the people of Kansas in welcoming to their homes these citizen-soldiers, so worthy of the heroic origin and patriotic history of their state."

RODE ON BUMPERS.

Churchgoer Carried Off by Train She Attempts to Climb Over.

Benson, Minn., Oct. 30.—Miss Trank, 67 years old, tried to climb over a stock train while on her way to church yesterday morning, when the train started with her on the bumpers and carried her to Willmar, 30 miles away, in 50 minutes. The aged woman arrived safely with her Bible in her hand, having rid den between the cars all the way. The company sent her home on an afternoon freight.

THANKS FOR PROSPERITY.

Roosevelt Says it is Right They Shoud be Given.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 30.—In his proclamation designating November 30 as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, issued to-day, Governor Roosevelt says:

"It is right that we should give thanks for the prosperity that has come to the nation, and for the way in which this great people in the first flush of its mighty manhood is moving forward to meet its destiny and to do without flinching every duty with which that destiny brings it face to face."

Markets and Crops.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Over One-Third Larger Than Last Year.

New York, Oct. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Fears and facts made a war in South Africa seem a menace to prosperity here, but a week of conflict has cleared away the fear. British markets for securities have been helped by the belief that mining shares would be worth more with no Boer control in the mining regions and large purchases here of ammunition, packed meats and other army food have swelled the balance due this country.

Money markets having grown less embarrassing, stocks have gradually advanced, industries are still supported by a volume of demand for which no precedent can be found and payments through the principal clearing houses for the past week have been 36.6 per cent larger than last year and 57.3 per cent larger than in 1892.

So great an increase shows the net result of many and potent forces making for public prosperity. The heaviest transactions in steel rails ever made so early cover 1,500,000 tons for next year's delivery, or two-thirds of the entire annual capacity of the works.

Buying of wool has been very good at Boston, 10,071,200 pounds for the week, and at the three chief markets 13,579,837, making 42,028,289 pounds in four weeks, against 36,394,000 in 1897, when the last great speculation was on foot. Many mills are now buying which have recently started after large idleness, besides the American Woolen company, with others which have bought largely before, while foreign quotations and some British buying of Australian and South African wool stimulates the market, though prices are not quotably higher.

The demand for goods improves, and a great season is confidently expected. The advance in cotton goods does not stop, for the demand is heavy, and standard print cloths have been raised an eighth by the selling committee.

The cotton market closes a sixteenth lower, shortage of movement being attributed largely, and perhaps too largely, to concerted holding of stocks by growers or factors. The decrease in October movement compared with last year has been heavy, and exports have been small, although at such prices that 500,000 bales represent nearly as much value as 700,000 last year.

Wheat remains unchanged, while Atlantic exports, flour included, have been 12,932,841 bushels in four weeks, against 13,483,056 last year, and Pacific exports 2,197,771 against 3,124,306 last year. Western receipts fall short, and in four weeks have been only 39,012,053 bushels against 40,150,939 last year. Without concert there is probably some waiting for better prices by farmers.

Corn exports continue to show the magnitude of foreign demand for breadstuffs, reaching 14,478,719 bushels against 8,546,973 last year, and the demand has been large enough to advance the price 1½ cents.

Failures for the week have been 190 in the United States against 226 last year, and 23 in Canada against 24 last year.

THE CORN CROP.

Nebraska's 1899 Yield Breaks All Previous Records.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 25.—The annual crop review of the Bee, compiled from reports of special correspondents in every county in Nebraska, show that the corn crop of 1899 exceeds the record of the best previous year by 14,217,240 bushels. The crop of 1899 reaches the enormous figure of 244,125,093 bushels. The average yield per acre is 34.5 bushels, and the quality of the crop is excellent.

The wheat yield is below that of the last two years. This is due to the damage to the plant during the winter in the winter wheat district. The total yield is 20,333,914 bushels, an average of 11.4 bushels per acre.

The oats crop amounts to 53,575,097 bushels, an average yield of 33.1. This is about an average with other years. The quality of the crop is for the most part good.

Indian Cotton Crop.

Calcutta, Oct. 26.—The critical condition of the cotton industry is exciting considerable attention here and at Bombay. Owing to the over-production of the mills, it is feared the decision to partly close down comes too late to save the situation.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Oct. 31, 1899.

The Past Week's Markets.

Trade in wheat during the past week was fairly good. Prices did not fluctuate so much as the previous week. At the close to-day prices were ½ to ⅝c above those at the close a week ago. Word comes from all over the winter wheat belt of good rains and fine growing weather for the sown wheat. Corn has held pretty well up, and the demand has been fair. To-day prices are about ¼ to ⅜c higher than for corresponding day last week. Clover seed receipts have been fine. Prices of October delivery seed in which there was a corner in the market, have fluctuated widely. To-day there was a break of 55 cents in October seed. It brought to-day about the same price as a week ago. December delivery seed is up 17½ cents. The outlook is for a good demand.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened a little higher to-day, the factors being better cables, report of defeat of the British forces in the Transvaal and crop in British consols. There was quite a bullish sentiment developed, and shorts covered freely. Reports of important increase in the German duty was also a bull factor. After a time there was easier, but closing prices were steadier. Northwestern receipts, 806 cars; same time last year, 1,729 cars. The reports from the winter wheat section continue to show fine weather for developing the plant.

Prices of wheat to-day:

Dec—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	72¼	73¾	72¼	72¾
Chicago	70¾	70¾	69⅞	70⅜
New York	74⅞	75⅛	73⅞	74⅜
St. Louis	69¾	70⅜	69¾	70¼
Minneapolis	66¾	66¾	65¾	66¾

At Chicago May wheat opened at 73¾c; high, 74¼c; low, 73¾c; close, 74¼c. At New York May wheat opened at 78⅝c; high, 79¼c; low, 78⅝c; close, 79¼c. At St. Louis May wheat opened at 74¼c; close, 74¾@74⅝c.

Corn started firm, but free selling set in and the markets weakened a little. The demand for cash was light. At the close prices ruled a little higher. At Chicago October corn sold for 31¼c; December, 30⅜c; high, 31½c; low, 31¼c; close, 31½c. May, 27⅝c; close, 27⅞c. At New York December corn opened at 39⅝c and close, 39⅝c. May opened at 38⅝c; close 38¾c bid.

Puts on December wheat at Chicago, 70¼ bid; calls, 70¾. Puts on May corn, 27⅜ sellers; calls, 27⅝@27⅝.

The visible shows: Wheat east of the R